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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,867—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts. |
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| 17-12 9-14 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 17-12 8-14 |
| 12-12 7-6 | | 12-12 7-6 |
| 23-4 15-10 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | 23-4 15-10 |
| 23-4 14-8 | | 23-4 14-8 |
| 44-12 23-6 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | 44-12 23-6 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. | CATHAY | 2295 | 500 | A Symons | 8th Oct. |
| † | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 15th " |
| B.L. | THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 22nd " |
| † | SIAM | 3060 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 29th " |
| B.L. | VALETTA | 4919 | 1100 | R. F. Briscoe | 5th Nov. |
| † | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 12th " |
| B.L. | HIMALAYA | 7000 | 2000 | J. Orman | 19th " |
| † | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 26th " |
| B.L. | CLYDE | 4156 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd Dec. |
| † | ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | L. H. Moule | 10th " |
| B.L. | PEKIN | 3919 | 750 | W. A. Wheler | 17th " |
| † | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 24th " |
| B.L. | GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 31st " |

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B lands passengers at Brindisi and proceeds to Venice.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.
October 20th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Nov. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Dec. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | F. Cossovich | 3,800 | 550 | 22nd Oct. |
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 22nd Nov. |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Mitis | 6,000 | 750 | 8th Oct. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 3, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th October, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing order.
FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 9th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on 13th October, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta |
|---|---|---|
| PORT PIRIE | 2,000 | On or about 10th October. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | 3,544 | C. H. Hillcoat | 10th Oct. |
| ARMENIA | 3,395 | G. Read | 22nd Oct. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 5, 1892. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*.
Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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INDIGESTION.
IMMEDIATE Relief and a Speedy Cure effected by the use of
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.
Strongly recommended by the Profession.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.
A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.
It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.
This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.
Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
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*N. B.*—The Prices quoted for Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments are (subject to discount) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
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The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
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PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to
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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5 p. c. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.
This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.
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N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
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AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
T. W. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"SCHOOL,"
BY
THE POONA AMATEURS.

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Beau Farintosh.....Captain Bonomi
Lord Beaufoy.....Mr C E Baynes
Doctor Sutcliffe.....Lieut-Genl Pottinger
Mr Krux.....Mr F Lloyd Jones
Vaughan.....Mr Stubbs
Bella.....Mrs Price
Naomi Tighe.....Miss Borradaile
Mrs Sutcliffe.....Mrs Pottinger.

Kitty—Mrs Currie | Tilly—Miss R Pottinger
Milly—Miss Nuthall | Hetty—Miss I Pottinger
Laura—Miss F Kirkham &c, &c, &c.

Keepers ..... { Mr Bayly, R.A. / Mr Waddington, R.A.
Footmen ..... &c, &c., &c.

ACT I.
A Glade in a Wood.

(*Lapse of a Week.*)
ACT II.
The Schoolroom.

(*Lapse of Two Hours.*)
ACT III.
Outside the Schoolroom.

(*Lapse of Six Weeks.*)
ACT IV.
Outside the Schoolroom.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. ; and play commences at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls.....Rs. 4
Dress Circle, Front Row.....,, 4
Do. Other Rows.....,, 3
Pit Stalls.....,, 2
Back Seats and Gallery.....,, 1

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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FRANK BROWN'S
"GREAT WATER PANTOMIME."
The Greatest Sensation of the Century.
25,000 GALLONS OF
GENUINE WATER,
Poured into the Ring in the incredibly short space of
35 SECONDS.
A Genuine Lake of Water on which occur a number of Comical incidents, causing Shrieks of Laughter,
And forming a
GRAND SCENE.
IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE.
SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.,
AND
At every Representation the
"WATER PANTOMIME,"
Preceded by a Brilliant Programme of the best Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Feats of the Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and 8 As.
Tickets can be obtained all day at the Circus,

"THE WATER PANTOMIME,"
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 8th instant there will be an interruption of probably TEN DAYS' DURATION to the SUPPLY of TANSA WATER, on account of certain necessary repairs and alterations which have to be carried out on the line of Duct.

From the 8th instant the City will be supplied from the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes only, until the Tansa Connection is restored.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices : Bombay, 6th October, 1892.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London,
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
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Outside the Fort, Bombay.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality Cashjor V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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A WELL-BRED ADEN COW in MILK, available about 1st November. Calf 5 months old. Apply to "550," care of this Paper.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, in a central and airy position in the Fort, a RESIDENCE, suitable for a Family or Chummery. For Particulars apply "L," care of this Paper.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champagne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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FOR SALE.—Stock, Good Will and Fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 10 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters, For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at 11 Hornby Row, by Mr. PESTONJEE PADSHAH, Hon. Secretary to Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEMES for HIGHER EDUCATION among PARSEES from candidates desiring to be admitted to the benefit of the above Scheme. Candidates should apply by letter stating age, qualifications, and particulars of College career, if any, with testimonials.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-43 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.
23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.
And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 O'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th September 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufacturers for the supply of the STORES noted in the margin," more or less as may be required, for the year 1892-93.

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate and will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Covers to be marked "Tender for—." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rs. 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances and by previous arrangement that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well established outside firm or guarantee company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6. Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected, at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

| Socks Worsted Line. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Prize | .....Pairs | 22,643 |
| 2nd | ,, ..... ,, | 91,156 |
| 3rd | ,, ..... ,, | 45,108 |
| Boys | ,, ..... ,, | 670 |
| Total Pairs... | | 1,69,477 |

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 10th September, 1892.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. Heads executed by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

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WANTED, FROM THE 1ST MARCH 1893 OR THEREABOUTS,

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a Certificate of the 1st Class.

He will be required to take charge of and work the SEWAGE PUMPING MACHINERY at Warli and the Pumps at Carnac Bridge, to superintend the Municipal Workshops and to discharge such other duties as the Municipal Commissioner may assign to him.

Pay Rs. 400 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 travelling allowance. Free quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
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Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils ;
URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System ; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to
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HONEY. — On Packet, Box and Tablet. — GLYCERINE
UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.
INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.
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| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS. | Epernay. |
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| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
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| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
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"LOCHGORM" HIGHLAND WHISKY.
In 1 Gallon "Demijohns," Rs. 15 each.

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BOMBAY.
SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
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whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
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of the following
SPECIALITIES :—

| | | | Rs. | as. |
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| "1888" Mixture | .....per | 1 lb. tin | 3 | 12 |
| Do. do. | ..... ,, | ½ ,, | 2 | 0 |
| "Pyramid" Mixture | ..... ,, | ½ ,, | 2 | 0 |
| "Golden Block" Mixture | ... ,, | 1 ,, | 3 | 4 |
| Do. do. | ,, | ½ ,, | 1 | 12 |
| "Rifle" Mixture | ..... ,, | 1 ,, | 2 | 8 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye | ..... ,, | ½ ,, | 0 | 14 |
| Golden Fleece | ..... ,, | ½ ,, | 1 | 12 |
| Latakia | ..... ,, | ½ ,, | 1 | 12 |

Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.
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TOBACCO.
Fresh Shipment just received.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
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3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK, ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinemen or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
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FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.
THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.
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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case, wholesale.
Orders for

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| ank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,035 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,020 |
| BankofMadras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 300 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £32 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | Nil |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 260 |
| | 750 | 50 | 150 | 7½ | 195 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 12 | 10 | 40 |
| Badham Piles | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 92 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100nom. |
| Bombay Fir Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,225 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1080 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 87 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 880 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| Geyer&Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom. |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 16 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 102 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 291xd |
| Kurrachee Landing | 1500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 130 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 80 |
| NapierHotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 50 |
| NapierFoundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 185 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 75 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 460 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Soundy & Co., | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 60 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 925 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 55 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. 1 | 18½ |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 90 | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 122 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 130 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 150 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | ... | 300 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 325 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | 130 | 1,450 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 20 | 175 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 850 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 850 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 138½ |
| Khandesh | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 475 |
| Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 13 | 625 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 63 | 515 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 7½ pr. ct. | 93½ |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 40 | 480 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 35 | 295 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 15 | 630 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 12 | 132½ |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 425 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 135 | 1,480 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 445 |
| Surat City | 375 | 200 | all | 75 | 210 |
| Press Co., Ld. | | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 245 |
| Volkart | ... | | | | 1,080 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,410 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 20 | 505 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 88 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 371 | | all | 9 per ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 590 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 410 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 350nom. |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 490 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1,185 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 550 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,080 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 730 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | 12½ | 675 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 415 |
| Coral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,688 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 457½ |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 452½ |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 825 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 955 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 515 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 145 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 795 |
| Hingughat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 5. | 695 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,070 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | | 405 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,120 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 960 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 217½xd |
| Jewraz Baloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 830w.d. |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 660 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 720 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 530 |
| Leopold | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 183 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 740 |
| LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,160 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,325 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 415 |
| ahiboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 460 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,540 |
| Masagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 135 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,900 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,50 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 160 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 650 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 870 |
| Prabhadevy Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,275 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 750w.d. |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,115 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,455 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,260 |
| Sonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 985 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 135 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 295 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 410 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 525xd |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 260 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 755 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 740 |
| Union Mills, Ld. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 640 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 26-15 | |
| China Leaf | " | 25-12 | Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | " | 25-8 | " |
| Do. do. new | " | 25-4 | " |
| Australia do. | " | 25-12 | |
| Bombay do. | " | 25-13 | |
| English Sovereigns | " | 16-4 | |
| Do. Dracons | " | 16-3 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Betternese | " | 109-7 | |
| Do. 17½ do. | " | 109-10 | |
| Carolo Dollars | " | 205 | Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 229-8 | " |
| ave-France | " | 221 | " |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, "School," by Poona Amateurs, 9 p.m.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Armenia (s), from Liverpool; and Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kt. of St. George (s), London, &c.; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Baghdad (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Goalpara (s), Rangoon, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m., punctually.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Nyanza, Kt. of St. George, and Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Imaum entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s.s. Armenia yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and C. Mandvi, per extra s.s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9. a.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—R. E. *vs.* K. O. Y. L. I. on the Cooperage this afternoon, at 5 p.m. sharp. The R. E. team (white)—Corpl. Hill, goal; Lieut. Walpole and Lieut. Home, back; Corpl. Hope, Lieut. Tudor, and Corpl. Phillips, half-back; Sergt. Ridgwell, Sergt. Johnson, Corpl. Saunders, Lieut. Murray, and Corpl. Tate, forwards.

ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Marotee Dondee, aged about 30 years, a Hindu labour cart-driver, while driving his cart along the Musjid Bunder Road, on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally fell off the seat, and received serious internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJIBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo during the month of September last, was 1,210, of which number 390 were new admissions. The number of males was 825, females 177, and children 208. The number of Hindoos 908, Mohamedans 105, Parsees 132, and Christians 65.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Adolph ... Michaelis |
| Overture | Schubert ... Suppe |
| Valse | Moreska ... Faro |
| Song | The Holy City ... Adams |
| Selection | From the Suite "Bal... Costume" ... Rubinstein |
| Galop | The Noisy Johnnie ... Pritchard |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday morning, into the circumstances attending the death of a Goanese mendicant, named Manuel D'Souza, aged about 70 years. On the 29th of last month, at about 12 o'clock, the deceased was going along Cheera Bazar, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by Dr. Atmaram's carriage. The deceased was very feeble, and received serious injuries from the fall, and sustained a large wound on the right foot, by two of the wheels passing over it. He was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of death from injuries received by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage was returned.

DANGER OF LETTING OFF CRACKERS ON PUBLIC ROADS.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Pooramull Moorjee, residing at Agiary Lane, was driving home along the lane, when some one from a house, near Ramwady, threw some crackers on the road. The noise of the crackers frightened the horse and the animal bolted and ran into a hack victoria, which was coming from the opposite direction. One of the shafts of the hack victoria penetrated the chest of Mr. Pooramull's horse, inflicting a wound about a foot deep. The horse bled profusely, and died on the spot after struggling for a while. The animal was worth about Rs. 1,200. Both the shafts of the hack victoria were broken, and some damage was done to the harness. Inquiries are now being made to find out the person who let off the fireworks, but as yet no trace of him can be found.

EXTENSION OF THE TRAMWAY LINES.—The extension of the Bombay Tramway Line from the Grant Road Corner, right across the Northbrook Gardens to the J. J. Hospital is rapidly progressing. A good number of hands have been employed in excavating the road and laying the rails. In consequence of effecting the junction at the corner of Grant Road, the tramway traffic is obstructed a little, and passengers have to be transferred from one car to another, about a distance of about fifty yards. The men are diligently at work, and it is expected that about the 1st of November the whole line will be complete. This will no doubt prove greatly beneficial to the passengers, who have now to go a roundabout way to reach the J. J. Hospital, and moreover bring in a saving of half-an-anna in the fares now charged.

THEFT OF A NOSE RING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sloane charged one Shunker Gunput, with the theft of a gold nose ring, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Sukdor Poory Shorpoor, a *gosai*, residing in a temple at Kamateepoora 9th Lane. About a week ago, the complainant placed the nose ring in a lota in his room in the temple, and a couple of hours after he missed it. The accused had been in the temple early that day, and he was consequently suspected of the theft. The police were informed of the matter, and the accused was arrested on Wednesday evening, when he admitted having stolen the nose ring, and pointed out a Marwaree with whom he had pawned it for Rs. 8, and from whom it was recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate convicted, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PEYTON MEMORIAL FUND.—The following is a second list of subscriptions to the Peyton Memorial:—R. G. C. Westbrook, Rs. 25; N. B. Divatia, C.S., Rs. 20; Surg.-Lieut. Col. Howell and G. A. Bhut, each Rs. 10; R. R. Ganguli, Rs. 25; V. M. Ganguli, Rs. 5; H. Murray, Rs. 50; Surg.-Major O. H. Channer and R. C. Wroughton, each Rs. 25; S. C. M. Saldanha, Rs. 30; D. M. Bijoor, Rs. 40; M. S. Kadle, Rs. 15; K. R. Bellare, Rs. 8; K. R. Heble, Rs. 5; R. Knight, C.S., J. H. Dabaulay, C.S., and H. Mitra, each Rs. 10; C. B. Wartak, Rs. 5; S. N. Kanapur and B. D. Sambrani, each Rs. 10; W. V. Khanapur, Rs. 8; G. J. Rege, Rs. 10; G. L. Ugrankar, Rs. 5; V. D. Yemewadi, Rs. 6; S. Manjee, Rs. 100; R. H. Pemji and G. A. Girci, each Rs. 15; K. B. Maniyar, R. O. Maniyar, and G. N. Mirashi, each Rs. 10; P. A. Desai, V. V. Deshpande, N. K. Bhende, V. K. Bhende, Dadabhoy, K. Y. Bhadri, G. B. Tegur, H. L. Shetti, M. R. Deshpande, K. R. Paroomiya, K. G. Torgal, R. T. Kelkar, and A. B. Kittur, each Rs. 6; A. K. Booranudin, D. V. Bellary, D. H. Lingsoor, W. R. Bagwan, V. L. Shetti, Abdul Gafar, F. E. Maniyar, G. K. Koppal, and D. K. Sungthankar, each Rs. 5; G. A. Jaghirdhar, Rs. 40; M. A. Saunshi, Rs. 10; K. Mangeshrao, S. R. Koppikar, S. S. Vinekar, and M. S. Nagarkar, each Rs. 5. Subscriptions under 5 Rs. 59, total Rs. 788.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Grey charged Abdool Rehman, a reputed thief, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with two different counts of house-breaking and theft of a wooden-box containing silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 7. Yesterday morning the accused entered the room of Saloobhoy Amoolick, the first complainant, and stole therefrom the small wooden box, containing the ornaments. The complainant, who lives on the fourth floor of the house, had then gone to the bazar. The accused then entered the second complainant's room, which is on the third floor of the same house, and attempted to break open two boxes, when the complainant, Koober Ranchod, came up, and arrested the accused, who, in endeavouring to free himself from the complainant's grasp, dislocated one of the complainant's right hand fingers and ran down to the second floor, where he was arrested by one of the tenants in the house. A struggle then ensued between the tenant and the accused, and both of them fell down to the second floor from the top of the ladder. The accused then got loose and ran out of the house, but he was followed and arrested at the end of the street by a policeman, who was doing duty near by. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the charge had been trumped up against him by Coober, who entertained ill-feelings towards him. He went to the house to beg alms when he was assaulted, and made over to the police by the complainant. He admitted that he was a damaged character and had several previous convictions, which became a good handle to the complainant in preferring this false charge against him. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the High Court.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

### LAND TAKEN FOR THE POWAI WATER-WORKS.

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, THANA DISTRICT *vs.* SORABJEE JEHANGIR FRAMJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an argument of a rule *nisi* granted by their lordships in June last, at the instance of the defendants and claimants, who asked for a reversal of the decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge of Thana, in a reference under Act 10 of 1870. The defendants and claimants were special commissioners appointed by the High Court to represent the Powai estate in any proceedings under Act 10 of 1870. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the claimants; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Pleader, appeared for the opponent, the Collector.

The original matter, which came before the District Judge of Thana, was a reference under Section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act 10 of 1870, by the First Assistant Collector of Thana, Collector under the Act, as the principal claimants declined to accept the tender of compensation made by the Collector for the acquisition of land by the Bombay Municipality for the Powai Water-Works, especially as there were counter-claimants. The amount tendered to the principal claimants by the Collector was Rs. 1,25,173-6-4. Mr. C. E. Kane, assisted the District Judge as Assessor for the Collector, and Mr. DeMonte as Assessor for the claimants. Mr. Kane was of opinion that the amount tendered by the Collector was sufficient. Mr. DeMonte was of opinion that the claimants were entitled to Rs. 5,74,600, together with Rs. 60 for each graft mango tree, and Rs. 20 for each "rayeval" tree. The district Judge, agreeing with the opinion expressed by Mr. Kane, found that the land taken up by the Bombay Municipality for the Powai Water-Works was only 469 acres, for the value of which the tender of Rs. 112,432-15-3, made by the Collector, was just and proper. All costs, the District Judge ruled, should be borne by the claimants.

The petition preferred on behalf of the claimants sets forth that the Powai estate formerly belonged to the late Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, and that the Government had, under the powers of the Land Acquisition Act, taken up a large piece of land, including some wells and a large number of trees, and forming part of the estate, on behalf and at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay for the purpose of providing water for the City of Bombay. Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Act, two Assessors were nominated for the purpose of aiding the District Judge of Thana in determining the amount of compensation, namely, Mr. C. E. Kane who was nominated by Government, and Mr. De Monte, who was nominated by the claimants. On the 11th April last, Mr. Kane orally gave his opinion that the amount tendered by the Collector was sufficient, and handed to the Court a written statement of his opinion. On the same day, the Judge there and then delivered his judgment as to the amount to be awarded without allowing himself any time or opportunity to consider the opinions of the Assessors, and without conferring with them or either of them with respect to their opinions. The Judge decided that the amount tendered by the Collector was sufficient. The petitioners were not before the delivery of the decision of the District Judge, they were not aware that Mr. Kane had had large contracts with the Municipality of Bombay for printing works required to be done for them, and that the Municipality is still liable to pay him very large sums of money for such printing work. The Collector, who had at first stated that 469 acres of land taken up was 454 acres, admitted at the hearing that it was 469 acres, which, however, the claimants did not admit to be correct. The Court had not awarded any extra compensation for the 15 acres. There were counter-claimants to a portion of the compensation for the land, and it would be necessary to apportion the compensation to them. The compensation awarded to the latter had not been distinguished by the Judge from the compensation awarded for the land in respect of which there are no counter-claimants. There was a considerable variation in the value of the different portions of the land of which the Judge had taken no notice. The petitioners submitted that Mr. Kane was not a qualified Assessor within the meaning of Section 19, and therefore, the whole of the proceedings before the District Judge were bad and ought to be set aside. The Judge in giving his decision at once, deprived the Assessors of the opportunity of giving assistance to him, and deprived himself of such assistance; and his decision ought therefore to be set aside. Another ground for setting it aside was that no additional compensation had been awarded for the 15 acres, which was afterwards admitted by the Collector.

Their lordships have now discharged with costs the rule *nisi* granted in June last for the reasons stated in the following judgment.

Mr. Justice PARSONS in delivering in the Court's judgment, said:—This is an application under the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court against an award made by the District Judge of Thana, under the Land Acquisition Act, concurred in by one of the Assessors, but dissented from by the other. Various objections have been taken to the procedure followed in the Court below, and it has been argued that the objections are of such a nature, that the whole of the proceedings must be set aside and a fresh investigation held *ab initio*. We will deal with the various objections in the order in which Mr. Inverarity placed them before the Court. The first objection is based on the admitted fact, that whereas the Collector, in tendering compensation in the first instance under the Act, determined the amount of his tender expressly on the supposition that the area taken up comprised 454 acres, the Court has now determined, on a specific issue being raised on the point, that the area is actually 469 acres, and nevertheless the Court has not given any additional compensation for the excess of 15 acres. Mr. Inverarity argues that this is in substance equivalent to an award to the claimants of less than the amount tendered by the Collector—which is contrary to the provisions of Section 26 of the Act. Mr. Inverarity relies on what has been called the judgment of the Assistant Collector, dated the 15th of November, (see the judgment of the District Judge, para. 60), as showing that the tender of the Collector was a tender on the footing of the acreage, and was not a tender of a lump amount for the whole land taken up under the Act. We are of opinion, however, that even assuming all the facts to be in favour of Mr. Inverarity's clients, we cannot give any effect to this objection. The so-called judgment of the Assistant Collector is, we presume, the statement of the "grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined," which is required under Section 18 of the Act. And in stating such grounds, the Assistant Collector would, no doubt, set out the acreage and the rate per acre assumed by him in determining the "amount of compensation." But still what is tendered is only the amount finally arrived at. And that which is fixed by Section 26 as the minimum limit under which the award of the Court cannot go is that amount. Neither Section 26 nor any other provision of the Act authorises the Collector to make a tender of a certain rate of compensation, but only a certain amount in the lump. On the other hand, there is nothing in the Act to prevent the award by the Court of any lesser rate of compensation than that which is assumed by the Collector as the basis of his tender. Therefore, as the ultimate award in this case awards an amount not less than the amount tendered by the Collector, we do not think that the provisions of Section 26 of the Act have in any way been contravened. There is, probably, some force in the argument of Mr. Inverarity, that the discrepancy between the area assumed by the Collector and that found by the Court will, in such a case as the present, create some difficulty in the process of apportioning the compensation among the various claimants; but we cannot perceive how such a difficulty—whatever its real extent can justify us in disturbing the award of compensation in this case. Some such difficulty must probably always arise, where even apart from any question of discrepancy of areas, the Court awards the amount tendered by the Collector, though it is of opinion that such amount is in excess of what should have been allowed. In this case, the Judge in making his apportionment under Section 39, must assume the total amount awarded for the land as being the value of the 469 acres and not of 454 only, and must proceed to apportion that amount among the various claimants according to their respective rights and interests in the land. But it was further argued by Mr. Inverarity, that the award ought to have been made separately in respect of each different plot included in the total area of 469 acres, and forming the subject-matter of the claim of each of the separate claimants. We are unable to perceive that there was any obligation on the Court below to make a separate award in this manner. The land—that is to say, the whole of the 469 acres—is admittedly the property of one and the same landlord, and although the other claimants claim several and distinct interests in different portions comprised in that aggregate area, they all claim only as tenants under the same landlord. Under such circumstances, we are not prepared to lay it down, that unless the award is made separately for every separate plot in which the claimants have separate interests, the whole of the proceedings for determining the aggregate compensation must be set aside. And we are certainly not prepared to lay this down, in a case where no application was made to

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANDARNEY CHA PADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on premises by order of the mortgagee Abdoolla Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Jacob Hajee Mahomed in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 28th November 1890, and further charge, dated 1st April 1892, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side off Nishandarneycha Pada, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, but now of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 14, containing by admeasurement about 161 2/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Nishandarneycha Pada, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ahmed Noorani, and on the south by the property of Naran Sivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Abdoolla Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Jacob Hajee Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 20th November, 1890, and further charge dated 1st April 1892, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, called Fukircha Takia, with one two-storied house and one small house standing thereon, situate at Mojo-Koorla Pate Tukdi, Thana Tukdi, Salsette, in the registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement east and west 68 feet and south and north breadth 27 feet, and bounded on the east by the property of Withoo Madekur, on the west by Agra Road, and on the south by a gully beyond that house of Bhanjee Chuturbhoj, and on the north by public passage, and house of Shaik Kamal, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 7, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TIMBER AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the factory THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of timber, consisting of outside slabs and trimmings of various descriptions in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the old railway Station, the whole of the valuable blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, glassware, crockery, large counter lamps, two full-size slate billiard-tables with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one by Thurston and the other by another maker, etc., of the Hawken's Hotel.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CARLTON WHISKEY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

Ex s.s. Riversdale.

25 boxes each one dozen bottles, Richard Mathews and Co.'s Carlton whiskey, 11 years old.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 India Rubber sheeting 10' by 3' by ¼" 147 lbs,
1 S B W inchester, 500 express rifle.
1 D B C F gun in case by Edward.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Oomer Joseph—

O J-1830—5438, 6147-54—9 cases umbrellas.
O J-1880—5442—1 case umbrellas.
O J-3629-701, 5896-7, 5533—6 cases umbrellas.
O J-3911-13—3 cases umbrellas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong single seated English-built brougham in good order.
1 light English-built phaeton by Kesterton with removable coach-box.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 han1some strong-built open carriage.
1 tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COLBHATWADY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF KALBADAVIE ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Colbhatwady, on the western side of Kalbadavie Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under C ward No. 2518, and street No 33, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Colbhatwady Cross Lane, and beyond that by the house of Pandoo Luxmon Parkur, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Vishvanath Juggonathjee and partly by the property of Sacoobai and Thacoobai, daughters of the late Withoba Dayajee, on the north by the said Colbhatwady Cross Lane and beyond that partly by the property of Tookaram Tatia Padmul, and partly by the property of the said Sacoobai and Thacoobai, and on the south by the property of Ramjee Dhurumsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 7, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 single barrelled gun, convertible into a rock-rifle.

On account and risk of the concerned—

4 sets of new English brass and plated mounted single harness, gentleman hunting saddles, bridles, &c.

On account and risk of Messrs D M Daboo and Co—

5 cases, each containing 25 by 5 lbs tins petresoline or petroleum jelly.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. Handsome strong four-seated open carriage, suitable for a single horse.
1. Second-hand strong palanquim office shigram.
1. Strong victoria with removable coach-box,
1. Strong bay Arab, 14 hands, 10 years old, quiet to ride and drive,
1. Chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.
1 handsome strong built landau.
1 Kathiawar cow with calf.
1 bay Pegu Pony, very handsome, fast and quiet, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Goree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FLOORING BOARDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Workshops, in the Engineers' Yard,

A heap of old flooring boards.

FOR SALE. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR BUILDING STABLES.

Messrs. WALLEN & Tullock, the well known Importers of Australian Horses, will arrive in Bombay with about 550 horses on or about the 12th inst., and will have a large quantity of timber for sale suitable for horse fittings and stalls, also 8 water tanks 400 gallons each. Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

The timber to be removed at once on the arrival of the steamer. For particulars apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 7, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, excellent inlaid ornamental household furniture of artistic design, handsome Chinese and Japanese vases and jars, marble statuette, fulcaries, durries, lamps, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinetmaker (alias Daroona) an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at the furniture shop, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Bridge), the remaining of the above rich furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1892, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Oomer Peer Mahomed, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd October, 1889.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 16342 at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parell Road) in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fourteen and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or bungalows standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7437 B, street No. 25 B, and street No. Parel Road, respectively, and bounded on the north by the piece of land leased by the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Esq. to Hajee Cassum Tar Mahomed, on the south also by the piece of land leased by the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Esqr., to Hajee Hubib Ahmed, on the East by private passage common to the premises now being described and the property of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Esq., which is beyond such passage, and on the West by the private Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Conwalla, mortgagee's solicitor, at the, office of Messrs. Janardhun and Ardashir, Solicitors, in Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 7, 1892.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
*(By Permission.)*

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ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

AN advance of 1-16d. per oz. again took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅛ ; and 4 per cent. Silver Securities were further ⅛ per cent. higher, at £63⅝ ; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 84 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4'86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 374,000 ounces of Silver, at 83·90 to 84 cents per ounce. Consols in London were ⅛ higher, at 97⅛d. ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was unaltered at 1 per cent ; but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was put down ⅛, say to 2 per cent. French Rentes in Paris were still at 99⅛ ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

At the weekly Council Bill Biddings in London yesterday 10 lakhs, out of the 35 offered, were allotted to Calcutta, 15 to Bombay, and 10 to Madras, at 1s. 2 21-32d, which shows an advance of 1-32d. on last Wednesday's allotment rate, and on that obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. Extra Bills were afterwards given to the extent of 2 lakhs on Bombay, and 1½ lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 11-16d, and one lakh on Madras, at 1s. 2 25-32d. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

A further rise of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅛d. per lb. ; and in East Indian Cotton also there was an advance to the same extent in all grades of Broach and Dhollera, and all descriptions and grades of Oomrawattee. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. The Market closed firm, all round, the day's sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of Spot Cotton remained at 7⅞ cents ; but January Futures were 5 points higher, at 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were light, at 28,000 bales ; and the figures for the new season to date give the following comparison with those in last year and the year before :—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts | 28,000 | 43,000 | 34,000 |
| Four days' do ... | 129,000 | 211,000 | 201,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. ..... | 530,000 | 943,000 | 1,031,000 |

The Wheat Market was firmer at an advance of ¼d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 1½d. per cental, Ex Quay, respectively. Linseed also was firmer ; but previous spot and arrival prices were still quoted for Bombay Seed.

COTTON has been firm again here to-day, at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and a large business has again been done, exporters, however, having bought four times as much as local spinners. The former have bought or contracted for 500 bales each of ready Cutchgaum, at Rs. 175 ; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 177 ; and Ujein, at Rs. 170½-73 ; 300 bales each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 180 ; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 178 ; and 200 Bengals, at Rs. 155-69 ; the contracts reported being for 500 each of "fine" Dhollera, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 198 ; "Fully Good" Dhollera for the same delivery, at Rs. 188 ; and Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs 185 ; and 300 Oomras, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 188. The Mills took 1,000 bales of old stuff made up of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 176-7 ; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 189 ; and 100 Nugger, at Rs. 171 per candy.

Beyond 4 inches at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, and ½ inch at Barsee in the Oomra circle, no rain fell in any of the Cotton districts since the beginning of the week, and in the two mentioned it looked like clearing up when the telegrams were sent off this morning. The crop was showing more or less improvement over the whole of the area ; and the bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening under the influence of the favourable weather in the Bengal and Oomra circles ; at Cawnpore on the former, the Cotton was ready for picking.

WHEAT.—Although business in this market has continued to be upon only a moderate scale, the better advices from the other side have imparted a much firmer tone to-day, and prices have advanced one anna per cwt., all round, to our quotations, say :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent. ... | Rs. | 5 | 3 | 0 per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | " | 5 | 1 | 0 " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi..... | " | 4 | 14 | 0 " |
| Red Delhi..... | " | 4 | 14 | 0 " |
| Hard Yellow ..... | " | 5 | 6 | 0 " |
| Red Ahmedabad ..... | " | 4 | 4 | 0 " |
| Hard Red ..... | " | 4 | 13 | 0 " |

SEEDS are still strong in tone, and a large export business has been done again to-day, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have again advanced one anna per cwt, our quotations this evening being as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed ..... | Rs. | 7-15-6 | to Rs. 8-2-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat | " | 7-6-0 | to " 7-7-0 | " |
| " Cawnpore | " | 6-15-0 | to " 7-2-0 | " |
| " Red " | " | 6-8-0 | to " 6-10-0 | " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 452 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 10,505 cwts. |
| Linseed..... | 2,616 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 3,015 " |
| Gingelly ..... | 3,200 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 2,572 " |
| Rice ..... | 3,367 " |

FREIGHTS are firm. Business has been done for October shipment to Hull, at 13s. per ton, for Wheat; for the same shipment to Havre, at 15s. for Seeds and Wheat, and 16s. for Cotton ; and to Hamburg, also for October shipment of Seeds and Wheat, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 27-32d. for October delivery ; and 1-32d. per month advance thereafter to 1s. 2 15-16d. for January-February ; and 1s. 2 31-32d. later on, at which rates we heard of a plentiful supply of bills coming out up to 2 o'clock. The Bank Demand rate then became 1s. 2 11-16d., at which we have heard of no enquiry ; and later on in the day the supply of Merchants' Papers seems to have diminished, and the market closed somewhat easier, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 11-16d. | | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 21-32d. | | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2⅝d. | | " |
| Credits do. .....1s. 2 27-32d. | | " |
| Francs do. .....1·56¼ | | " |

The weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th Sept., 1892 ..... | Rs. | 1,71,48,000 |
| *Add*—Silver received during the week ..... | " | 13,74,000 |
| | Rs. | 1,85,22,000 |
| *Deduct*—New Coin paid during the week ..... | " | 16,02,000 |
| | Rs. | 1,69,20,000 |
| Bullion belonging to private individuals..... | " | 44,40,000 |
| | Rs. | 2,12,60,000 |
| Last week ..... | " | 1,91,11,000 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm for Fours, and early business was done at 105 9-16, and subsequently at 105 11-16 to ⅔. Towards the evening a further advance was obtained, and rates closed firm at 105⅔ for Money, and 105 11-16 for Account ; 4½ per Cents being still called 102, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet. In a few cases, Cotton Mill and Press shares have shown a little movement —upward in the latter, and both ways, in the former —at our revised quotations ; but generally, the market is unchanged.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th October. 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah..... | 29·873 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 82·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 78·4 |
| Dew Point ..... | 77·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·832 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10 ..... | 4·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 87·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 77·0 |
| General Directions of Wind ..... | N, NNW, NNE, NW, NNW, ESE. |
| Movements of Wind in 24 hours ..... | 257 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 6·59 |
| Total fall from 1st June to date ..... | 83·45 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Oct. ..... | 0·20 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTLAND—September 29, at Betul, C P, the wife of Surgn-Captain D W Scotland, Indian Medical Service, of a son (prematurely).

STEVENS—September 28, at Chungla Gully, the wife of Captain C M Stevens, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COX—DOYLE—October 1, at Allahabad, in the Catholic Cathedral, by the Very Revd Father Lewis, assisted by the Revd Father Anaclet, Catharine Angela Doyle, third daughter of Major Thomas Doyle, Invalid Establishment, to Mr Charles Cox, son of Edward Barker Cox, Esq. of Nottingham.

DURRANT—LUCE—September 30, at St John's Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev F Williamson, C M S, assisted by the Revd A Luckman, Chaplain, the Revd G B Durrant, Secretary, C M S, to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Proctor Luce, R N.

DEATHS.

KUNNING—August 27, at Quetta, of fever, Gertrude Mable (one of the twins), the dearly beloved daughter of A Kunning, widow of the late Geo Kunning, Apothecary, B S M D, aged 18 years 10 months and 7 days.

MEAKIN—October 1, at River Side, Kirkee, Harry, loved son of Mr and Mrs S G Meakin, aged 5 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892.


LORD TENNYSON died yesterday, in the fulness of years and fame. No poet ever more fully expressed national life than Tennyson has done in England during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century. On his first appearance as a poet in 1830 he distinguished himself as a melodious versifier, with an exquisite faculty of word painting, and gradually, as he became more conscious of his power, his poetry took a more comprehensive and more serious strain, until it reflected as in a mirror all that is best in the thoughts and feelings of the England of to-day. Living in strict seclusion in his country-house in the Isle of Wight, and taking no part in public life, he has nevertheless by his poetical works exercised a deep and beneficent influence. It may be said that part of his power of influencing the public mind was due to the very limitations of his intellect, which prevented his thoughts from rising far above the comprehension of ordinary men of culture. This is in part true. But there is little reason to lament as a misfortune what helped to confer upon Tennyson his widespread popularity, and to make him the representative poet of the age. It must also be remembered that in the case of Tennyson, as in the case of Sophocles, perfection of style and elegance of language may have unfairly affected the popular estimate of the poet's power. It is the general tendency to mistake obscurity for profundity, and to suppose that deep thought is somehow incompatible with perfect mastery over language. It may be acknowledged that Tennyson had neither the powers of psychological analysis possessed by Browning, nor the philosophical insight of Wordsworth, although he probably had a great deal more of these qualities than he was generally credited with. In "Rizpah" Tennyson for once produced a dramatic lyric in the style of Browning, which is equal in dramatic power or pathos to Browning's best. In his "Two Voices" we have a poem treating of the question of the immortality of the soul, which would be regarded as the finest poetical discussion of that problem in English literature, if it had not been preceded by Wordsworth's "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" and by "Hamlet." In his "Lucretius" and "In Memoriam" also the poet showed his familiarity with ancient and modern philosophy, and his power of applying them to the ever-recurring problems of human existence. So that Tennyson takes a high rank as a philosophical poet, although he failed to reach the elevation of the very greatest poets who have treated the problems of the universe and of human existence. In none of the various branches of poetry did he reach the very highest point of excellence. Perhaps an exception is to be found in the "In Memoriam," which may surely claim to be regarded as the greatest elegy composed in the English or any other language.

But his literary greatness consists in the many-sidedness of his poetical genius, and not in surpassing eminence in any particular kind of poetry. He tried his hand at lyric, dramatic, epic, and pastoral poetry, and never failed to produce admirable work. Even in the drama, for which he seems to have had little natural genius, he succeeded so well by sheer determination and intellectual power, that his historic plays are equal to anything else in the same line produced in England since the days of Shakespeare. The "Princess" is a brilliant mock heroic poem in which playful raillery and solemn purpose are inextricably mingled with wonderful artistic skill. No poet has given us such a large number of exquisite lyrics as Tennyson, although his most melodious songs just fail to express with the full fire of inspiration the deepest passions of the human heart. His love poetry lacks the passionate intensity of Byron or Swinburne. Sometimes, as in "Fatima" and the "Last Tournament," he shows that he can on occasion express strong passion, but generally the tone of his love strains is exquisitely tender, rather than vehement. The melancholy musing of such lyrics as "Break, break on thy cold gray stones, O Sea" of "Tears, Idle Tears," and of the often quoted lines "'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all" show how the poet was more inclined to idealise love by dwelling on its associated feelings than to portray the strength of the passion itself. We see the same tendency to treat love as a memory in "Locksley Hall," and "Love and Duty." In his poems on classical subjects Tennyson challenges comparison with Keats. Although none of them are on such a large scale as "Endymion" or even as "Hyperion," they are all richly adorned strains of melodious verse with the exception of "Ulysses," which is distinguished by its terse simplicity, and what Mathew Arnold would call its tonic character, a quality not very often found in Tennyson's poetry, which is generally more provocative of reflection than of vigorous action. The fact that Tennyson excels more as a subjective than as an objective poet explains his comparative failure as a war poet, although in this branch of poetry too he has not failed to obtain well deserved applause. The "Charge of the Light Brigade," in which we have a thrilling description from an objective point of view of a brilliant feat of arms, is a capital piece for recitation, but is distinctly inferior to the war poetry of Scott and Campbell. Most of the many combats and battles described in the "Idylls" are lifeless and insipid, with the exception of the "Last, dim, weird, Battle of the West," and this exception proves the rule, for the descriptive power if manifested in the account of that battle, does not depend upon a stirring narrative of definite incidents, but upon the horror produced by skilful appeals to our imagination. A similar explanation may be given of the "Ballad of the Revenge," although for the most part the secret of the charm of that wonderful poem seems to defy analysis. At any rate we may say that that poem is as powerful in its way as the best war lyrics of Campbell, although it derives its charm not from vivid description of action and the joy of battle, but from very different sources. It is Tennyson's deficiency of sustained narrative power that prevented him from fulfilling the promise of the "Morte d'Arthur," and giving the world a great epic poem. In his "Real Idylls" his narrative power is equal to the task of relating in simple unaffected language stories of English country life, but in the so-called "Idylls of the King" we see that he was not capable of rivalling the great epic poems of the world.

Yet the "Idylls of the King" is a beautiful poem or series of poems which does not fall far below epic dignity. It requires some consideration to see why it should not be allowed the same rank as the "Æneid." No two poets born in two distant ages ever more closely resembled each other than Virgil and Tennyson in their excellencies and defects. If we compare them we may say that the Englishman excelled the Roman in the variety of his poetic gifts. In other respects there is a close resemblance between the two poets. Both excel as consummate poetic artists, and are celebrated for their perfect command over words and melody. Both of them are deficient in the faculty of rapid narration, and have this deficiency counterbalanced by power of describing scenery, by deep insight into character, especially into female character, and by sympathy with human aspirations and human suffering. Lastly the two poets are the most perfect representatives of two periods of complex civilization, that in many respects closely resemble each other. Yet the principal narrative poem of Tennyson may be most properly described as a collection of beautiful episodes, while Virgil's "Æneid," has taken its place for ever in the literature of the world as a great epic. The reason of the difference seems to be that from the fragmentary composition of the "Idylls" the poet was unable to give them the unity of action that binds together the books of the "Æneid." Also it appears to be necessary that there should be some powerful sentiment to give motive power, earnestness, and reality to a great epic. Milton in "Paradise Lost" found expression for his religious enthusiasm, and Virgil consecrated his poem to the celebration of the majesty of the Roman Empire. Compared with these powerful motives the commonplace moral lessons inculcated in the "Idylls of the King" seem to be wantiug in the fervour necessary to inspire a great epic poem. The patriotism of Tennyson is only indistinctly revealed in the "Idylls." Elsewhere in his works we learn more clearly how much he loved his native land. Throughout his poetry and especially in his great elegy we have many true and loving descriptions of English scenery. As a poet laureate he did not confine himself to celebrating the Royal Family. He took a wider view of his office, and celebrated in many a patriotic strain the English people, and its leaders in peace and war. Walt Whitman, the poet of American democracy, called him a feudal poet, but it would be more correct to call him in politics a Liberal Conservative. That man, he sings, is the best conservative who lops the rotten branch away, and he celebrates with exultation the slow and steady progress made towards freedom in England, which he often contrasts with the violent revolutionary outbursts on the other side of the Channel. As a political poet, he strongly urged the duty of preserving our Colonial Empire unimpaired, and poured out scorn on those politicians who were disposed to regard distant Colonies as a burden and expense. In the address to the Queen at the end of the "Idylls," he repudiates such an idea of the duties of a great Mother of Nations, and indignantly asks—

> Is this the tone of empire ? Here the faith
> That made us rulers ? This, indeed, her voice
> And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont
> Left mightiest of all peoples under heaven ?

A similar recognition of the greatness of Greater Britain, "Our Ocean Empire with her boundless homes for ever-broadening England, and her throne in our vast Orient," is expressed in the song "Hands All Round," and in the Jubilee poem. In this way Tennyson's poetry celebrates England to the utmost bounds of space and time, from the mythical age of King Arthur, through the "spacious times of great Elizabeth" to the present day ; from London to Australia, India, and Canada. No English poet has ever more fully celebrated the greatness of his country than Tennyson, and no poet ever did more to deserve the tears and loving remembrance of a great nation.

THE radical change effected during the last few years in the views entertained by men of light and leading as to the nature and purpose of property, is strikingly exemplified when we find the Commission appointed to report on the working of the Deccan Relief Act differing wholly from the Ryots Commission on a vital point. The Commission of Inquiry declares that the gradual loss of proprietary rights by the agricultural classes is a serious evil ; but that the extent of the evil depends in some measure on the manner in which the new landlords discharge the responsibilities of ownership. The Ryots Commission described the Marwaris as aliens who are indifferent to public opinion, and as landlords followed their instincts as usurers, and made the hardest bargains possible with the tenant. The Government of Bombay in 1887 concurred in this description and added that the money-lender who obtained the ownership of the land was usually a stranger —a hard and unsympathetic landlord, grasping all he could, and expending no capital whatever on the land. With the splendid confidence in the political economy which then ruled the minds of men, the Ryots Commission declared that to make land absolutely untransferable, even under such circumstances, "would be to subvert entirely the form of the property, and such a subversion could hardly be justified by any political or economic advantages." The present Commission pronounces this to be an extreme view which they are unable to accept. They declare that in their opinion the transfer of the land in an agricultural country to a body of rack-renting aliens, who do nothing for the improvement of the land, is a subject which no Government can regard with equanimity, and remedial measures would be fully justified if shown to be necessary on political grounds, or for the welfare of the people. This opinion, which now will be considered that of commonsense and the only one possible, would have been regarded in the seventies as rank heresy. The Commission do not, however, propose that the land should be declared transferable, the evidence at their disposal being insufficient to show that the necessity has arisen.

THE preponderance of British traffic through the Suez Canal increases yearly, and grows more rapidly in proportion to other nations at the same time. A Foreign Office report, just issued, shows that while the total number of vessels, which passed through the Canal, was four thousand two hundred and seven ; not less than three thousand two hundred and seventeen were British, and of the twelve and a quarter millions of tonnage nine and a half were British. Germany came next in order of importance, France taking third place, and Holland, Italy, America, and Norway following in the order of merit. The British flag a year ago flew on 76·30 per cent. of the vessels, in this year it has grown to 77·63.

THE Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, will officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee.

COLONEL G. E. HANCOCK will act as Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Major L. L. Fenton.

CAPTAIN J. S. ASHBY, Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DEATH OF LORD TENNYSON.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The latest bulletin states that Lord Tennyson is slowly fading.

LONDON, OCT. 6, 9 a.m.

Lord Tennyson died this morning.

### THE IRISH LANDLORDS AND THE EVICTED.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

At a meeting held in Dublin yesterday of the Irish landlords' Convention a thorough and searching enquiry by the Commission appointed by Mr. Morley to enquire into the cases of evicted tenants was demanded, including the causes which led to the evictions.

### THE CHOLERA.

A case of cholera has occurred in Dublin.

Latest advices from Budapest state that the epidemic is still spreading there.

### THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 6.

Mr. J. P. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Sialkote, has been placed on special duty in Kashmir, in connection with the important case of murder in the State.

### RAILWAY ROUTE BETWEEN JAMMU AND SRINUGGER.

The examination of route between Jammu and Srinugger, *via* Govingarh, has shown its impracticability for railway, as a tunnel, several miles in length at a great altitude would be required.

### MR. W. KAYE.

Mr. W. Kaye, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is going on leave shortly for one month; Mr. George Adams, Commissioner of Benares, will officiate.

### MULE-BREEDING.

To improve mule-breeding in the country, the Government of India have sanctioned a considerable increase (80 or 90) in the number of donkey stallions maintained by the Remount Department. The animals are to be procured partly from Persia and partly from Italy, through the Secretary of State.

### THE TROOPS FOR THE KURRUM VALLEY.

The troops under orders for the Kurram Valley was not intended to be employed in the first instance in the punitive measures against the free-booter Chikai, though they will, if necessity arises, oust his followers, who have occupied the Turi villages in the Valley. These men, however, will receive notice to leave, and are pretty certain to withdraw. The troops are under Colonel Turner's orders, and will do duty as an escort to Mr. Merk, the Political Officer, a position similar to that of ordinary garrisons in India, namely, a reserve of force to support the civil power.

### OCCUPATION OF BAIO.

Baio was occupied without resistance yesterday.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe left for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, OCT. 6.

The French mail steamer Oxus from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3½d. |

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 97⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 99½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 63⅛ |
| Bar Silver | 38⅛. |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted, locality unknown.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

**Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th October, 1892.**

**(Difference in longitude allowed for)**

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 5 | 6 | 55 p.m. | 19 | 53 |
| Teheran | 6 | 2 | 41 p.m. | .. | 19 |
| Baku | 6 | 1 | 55 p.m. | .. | 40 |

**Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 6th October, 1892.**

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 29 | .. | 1 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 19 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 p.m. | 80·3 |

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 77·8 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 85·9 |
| 6 p.m. | 85·5 |

## A WANDERING VIRTUOSO.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

JOSEF HOFFMANN, who some five or six years ago "made half the world wonder" as a boy pianist, has recently arrived in Bombay under the most extraordinary and romantic circumstances. There is little need to recount his triumphs in England and the United State when at the age of ten, his marvellous ability won for him the enthusiastic praise of both countries; and sufice it to say that he was able to interpret on the piano the compositions of the best masters in such a manner that it was confidently and rightly expected he would develope into one of the most brilliant virtuosos of his time. He is now turned sixteen years of age and his talent has developed correspondingly to his years, and he bids fair to attain that standard of excellence which was so confidently prophesied when he first appeared before the public. Although only a boy of sixteen, he is in appearance, speech, and manners as extraordinary as he is in his genius. He has a slight, thin body, a peculiarly sharped and intelligent face, with a prominent nose, and a pair of eyes that light up his countenance, and give to it an ever-changing expression. The eccentricities of genius have been responsible for many a quaint and romantic story, and Josef Hoffmann has during the past year had a series of extraordinary adventures that will rival the actions of any genius in his wildest moments. After travelling with his uncle, Professor Hoffmann of Warsaw, half over the world, it was decided that he should retire from the public halls for some time, and devote himself to study. This was done, and the boy for about four years has been hard at work, and only giving evidence of his ability occasionally at private recitals. The severe course of study has to some extent unsettled him, and the idea preyed upon his mind that he was being severely dealt with by his guardian in having to work so hard. This notion, whether right or wrong, led him to think of running away, and in May last finding himself with his uncle in Cardiff he determined to carry out his plans. To use his own words, "One day I went for a walk down to the docks to see to the ships. There was one beautiful, large sailing vessel, which attracted my attention. Flags were flying from her three tall masts, sailors were running about her rigging and all was busy. I saw the Captain and asked if I might go on board to see his ship, to look round. He replied: 'Yes, if you are quick, as we are about to sail.'" Hoffmann stepped gaily aboard and, according to his own story, seeing a favourable opportunity he stowed himself away in a coal-hold and remained their for several hours until the vessel had got fairly to sea. He then made his appearance in a dirty begrimmed condition, and presented himself to the Captain. The means of putting the boy ashore had departed with the pilot, and the Captain found himself in charge of a thin, delicate, and extraordinary youth, bearing little resemblance to others of his age. Capt. De Gruchy, however, was a humane man, and he at once ordered that young Hoffmann should be made clean and presentable. This was done, and an hour afterwards he was enrolled a member of the crew of the Buckhurst, a full rigged sailing ship, bound for Colombo. "He was very good to me," says Hoffmann, speaking of the Captain, "and he appeared much astonished when I sat down at his piano and played for him."

"What did you do on board the Buckhurst?"

"Oh, I cleaned the brasses, "swabbed" the decks, and pulled the ropes just like a sailor, and altogether I was very happy as the Captain treated me most kindly."

The Buckhurst had a long voyage round the Cape, and about four months after leaving England she arrived at Colombo, where she discharged her cargo. During the whole of this time Hoffmann combined his maritime duties with the office of pianist to the skipper who was repaid in that way for the unsought responsibility that had been thrust upon him. The vessel proceeded to Calcutta to load jute for England, and whilst at that port, the eccentric virtuoso's taste for a wandering life re-appeared, and he thirsted for fresh field and pastures new. A vigilant watch was kept upon him, but eventually he evaded his guardians and escaped. For two days he wandered about the Bow Bazaar in an aimless fashion.

Hoffmann details in a quaint manner his adventures, and like the gentleman who could no more help making poetry than breathing, he gravitated towards a place where there was music. "I saw a Portuguese," he says, "standing in the doorway of a house scraping on a violin; and in the dim and dirty room I espied a piano. Without addressing the occupier of the house I went in, and played his "machine"—it was not a piano—and naturally the owner was somewhat surprised at my intrusion. However, he did not object, and we got into conversation. I told him I wanted to run away from my ship, and asked his advice. He enquired how long it would be before the Buckhurst sailed, and I told him several weeks. He advised me to return to the ship as I was sure to be sought for, and to again desert shortly before the vessel left. I did not accept this advice. I left the Portuguese gentleman, and resumed my wandering, sleeping on the pavement at night, and still remaining without food. The next day I was fortunate enough to meet Herr Friedenthal, the pianist who was then in Calcutta, and he took me to his hotel, where I got plenty to eat and lot of tobacco to take to England with me. On going into the street again I was arrested by a policeman who took me on board the Buckhurst. For three weeks I was not allowed to leave the ship, but shortly before the vessel sailed I again eluded the vigilance of the crew, and escaped. I had very little money but managed to pay my railway fare to Chandernagore, where I lived in "right regal fashion"—my bill was Rs. 50 for a month—until I was discovered by Herr Walther of Calcutta. Under the direction of this gentleman I gave several concerts in Calcutta and Darjeeling, and was very well received. However, I had an idea to give a concert unaided, and got some bills and tickets printed, and waited patiently for the day to come. The day did come, but I discovered that not one of my tickets had been sold. and that it was impossible for me to open the hall until I had paid the rent. I was much distressed and afraid that the police would lock me up, so I determined to run away. I only had sufficient money to get to Allahabad where I met several ladies and gentlemen, and I determined to give a concert."

Hoffman's concert in Allahabad appears to have been only a partial success, for he refers to his audience as "The cannibals who encore my performance of Chopin." However, he had enough to pay his way to Bombay, and he arrived here last week. His introduction to Bombay was consistent with his former extraordinary proceedings. He wandered into Messrs. Soundy and Company's shop at about nine in the morning, carrying all his belonging in a small paper parcel. He rather took the attendant by surprise for the first words he uttered were "Can I give a concert here?" "Well you might," replied Mr. Soundy's assistant, and in order to remove any lingering doubts as to Hoffmann's condition of mind he was asked to sit down to a piano where he was subsequently discovered by Mr. Soundy playing as that gentlemen describes it "like an angel." Considerable surprise was expressed when the virtuoso disclosed his name, and if any better evidence of his identity were needed than the testimony of his fingers, it has been given by several gentleman who have recognized in him *l'infant prodigue* of five years ago. The eccentric youth is being cared for by Mr. Soundy who hopes to make arrangements for several recitals in Bombay, and with the proceeds rescue him from his present dangerous position and send him back to his parents or guardian if he can be persuaded to go.

IT is somewhat disappointing, writes the *Englishman*, to learn that the proposed Pasteur Institution at Poona is not likely to be built after all. The question, however, is one of temperature, the necessary mean required for experiments and operations being about 75 degrees, whereas Poona often approaches 93. It is a pity that this fact was not discovered before, and a double pity that the Parsi gentleman who generously offered to give a lakh to organize the institution at Poona is unwilling that the money should be spent for a similar purpose elsewhere. We believe that a special officer, with all the necessary apparatus, was ready to start from home when the fact that Poona was unlikely to prove a suitable spot for Pasteur's system was ascertained. Now that the matter has gone so far, let us hope that some arrangement may be made for carrying on the proposed scheme at some such place as Dehra, or if this station prove too hot, at some hill station in the Himalayas.

## THE POONA AMATEURS' "SCHOOL."

The comedy "School" was one of the late Robertson's best efforts, and few comedies since been written which approach it either in beauty of its humour, or its sweetly pathetic plot. The adaptability of the play to the requirements of amateurs is also a feature in it which will long help to keep green its popularity. Of course the comedy requires much painstaking study, and a due appreciation of the line of the playwright, but a combination of amateur artistes, capable of giving a successful rendering of the "Mikado," was not likely to fail in "School." Moreover they were supported by Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Pottinger, whose ability to "tread the boards" has long been a recognized fact. It may be said at the outset that the performance at the Novelty Theatre was one that could not fail to leave a pleasant recollection with all who witnessed it. The company had been well rehearsed, and they delivered their lines audibly, and a recognition of their worth, and acted with grace and ease. The dressing and staging were capital, and a more complete or brighter little performance has seldom graced the stage of the Novelty. The cast was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jack Poyntz | Captain Wickham |
| Beau Farintosh | Captain Bonomi |
| Lord Beaufoy | Mr. C. E. Baynes |
| Dr. Sutcliffe | Lieut-Genl. Pottinger |
| Mr. Krux | Mr. F. Lloyd-Jones |
| Vaughan | Mr. Stubbs |
| Bella | Mrs. Prior |
| Naomi Tighe | Miss Borradaile |
| Mrs. Sutcliffe | Mrs. Pottinger. |
| Kitty—Mrs. Currie | Tilly—Miss R. Pottinger |
| Milly—Miss Nuthall | Hetty—Miss I. Pottinger |
| Laura—Miss F. Kirkham | &c, &c, &c. |
| Keepers | Mr. Bayley, RA. / Mr. Waddington, RA. |
| Footmen | &c, &c, &c. |

Dealing individually with the performers, we must say the palm was borne away by Miss Borradaile, whose impersonation of "Naomi Tighe" was as great a success as her assumption of the role of "Katisha." She is possessed of unusual dramatic ability, and well deserved the faltering plaudits bestowed upon her. Truly, she is a clever actress. Next in artistic merit must be mentioned Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Pottinger, who appeared as "Dr. Sutcliffe" and "Mrs. Sutcliffe," respectively. They have lost none of their old cunning in the dramatic art, and their performance was one of the treats of the evening. Captain Wickham was the "Jack Poyntz," and an able performance was rather marred by a lack of sympathy, but taking it all in all his delineation of the character was highly commendable. The "Beau Farintosh" of Captain Bonomi was a real artistic effort. The portrayal of the antics of the antiquated beau was superb, and the transition brought about in the last act from this stage to that of a quiet old gentleman was really remarkable, and displayed a high order of histrionic ability. Mr. C. E. Baynes was the "Lord Beaufoy" and although the part requires no special effort, Mr. Baynes made the most of it. Mrs. Prior enacted admirably the role of "Bella.' The character is full of sweetness and pathos, and Mrs. Prior's rendering deserves the highest praise Mr. F. Lloyd Jones had a difficult role in "Mr. Krux," and it is satisfactory to state he was fully equal to the requirements of the part. The school girls and minor parts were all ably played, and the hearty applause of the large audience which assembled to witness the performance, testified to its success. "School" will be repeated this evening.

## VOLUNTEER SMOKING CONCERT.

A SMOKING concert was given in the Volunteer Headquarters, on Wednesday evening, in connection with the local Rifle Club. During the evening Lieut. T. M. English, honorary secretary, addressing Colonel Bayley, said: "In the unavoidable absence of Major Brown, the president, permit me, Sir, to thank you on behalf of the committee and members of the 'Bombay Rifle Club' for so kindly honouring us with your presence this evening at our smoking concert to give away the prizes won in the recent competitions. The Bombay Rifle Club has only been in existence fourteen months, and therefore may still be considered in its infancy. We have made exceptional progress, having no less than 116 members, which are distributed among the various Corps, Regiments, &c., as follows:—Bo. Vol. Rifles, 46, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 16; B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., 7; B. V. A. 6; B. L. H., 7; Poona Vols., 2; K. O. Y. L. I., 9; Royal Navy, 1; Royal Indian Marine, 7; Government Departments, 5; Civilians, 16;—total 116; and one honorary member, yourself, Sir, since the club was formed in August, 1891. We have given away prizes in money, medals, silver spoons (including these this evening) a total value of Rs. 572. In addition to this we have a handsome Challenge Cup,' valued about Rs. 200, for individual competition, presented by Mr. W. B. Green, and called the 'Bunder Challenge Cup,' and we have cash in the Bank, amounting to Rs. 572-13-7. The committee have under consideration the prize-list for aggregates made in the various club competitions during the coming Coorla season, viz., Bombay Rifle Club, gold, silver, and bronze medals and prizes in money or kind, a total value of Rs. 600. The committee have also under consideration the question of a Bombay Rifle Club Tournament, open to teams of ten from any Troop, Battery, Regiment, Volunteer Corps, Royal Indian Marine Departments, and civilians in Bombay. For this tournament we are anxious to obtain a challenge cup or shield as a standard prize to be held for the year by the winning team, whilst prizes, in the form of medals or small silver shields would be given to the individual members of the team. We have sufficient evidence to enable us to say this tournament would be popular; it would make a series of interesting inter-regimental competitions, such as Bombay has never had before. I would beg permission to say, Sir, that the Bombay Rifle Club is not a rival of any existing institution. Several members of our own Corps withheld their support when we started, fearing we should injure the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association. We do not, however, both travel over the same ground, therefore the interests of the two institutions cannot clash. We believe we owe our popularity largely to the fact that we have eliminated from our rules the vexatious restrictions some other Associations place upon the use of telescopes, binoculars, verniers, &c., who while giving them in prizes refuse to allow their use, and to the broad field from which our members are drawn infusing the desire for sociability.

After presenting the prizes Colonel Bayley said: "Gentlemen,—I am very happy to have had an opportunity of being present this evening, and I congratulate you all upon the satisfactory condition of your Rifle Club. The few particulars I have just heard from your honorary secretary proves that it is an undoubted success. Rifle clubs are excellent institutions, for good rifle shooting is the very essence of volunteering and a military service. I am glad to know some of you have made such good scores, and I hope those who have not been the recipients of prizes this year will be more fortunate on a future occasion, and by way of encouraging you all to further efforts I shall be glad to give a prize of Rs. 100 to be fired for as your committee may decide." (Applause.)

The honorary secretary thanked the Colonel for supporting the Rifle Club and for his very valuable prize. The concert then commenced, and although the numbers present were less than had been expected a very enjoyable evening was spent.

THE German naturalist, Martin, relates a case he recently met with of a horse which owed its life to coffee. It was in such a bad way that it was considered incurable, and the owner sold the animal for £3. The animal was then almost a skeleton, and so weak that it could hardly walk. The man who bought the horse immediately began to treat it with coffee, giving infusions of roasted coffee-beans, and also coffee-beans ground and mixed with honey. In a short time the horse began to improve, and after a few months its new owner was offered £50 for it. He told Herr Martin he had brought round by the same treatment many horses which had been overworked, or lost their strength and appetite.

THREE years ago the Milanese publisher Sonzogno offered a prize for the best opera, and the product was "Cavalleria Rusticana." A similar competition has recently been held, and out of sixteen works the judges have selected two as being best worthy of a preliminary stage trial, after which the prize will be awarded. The operas are "Festa a Marina," by Signor Coronaro, of Vicenza, and "Don Paez," by Signor Boezi, of Rome. Shortly before his death Carl Rosa had it in contemplation to offer a similar prize for competition among British composers. His chief difficulty, however, lay in the fact that a libretto which might delight a composer might not be suitable to his company. On the other hand, to compel all the competitors to write music to the same libretto would be grossly unfair to the losers, who would find the greatest difficulty in discovering a market for a subject which had already been treated by a more successful composer.

## STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

THE strike of the operatives belonging to the Britannia, Queen, and Star of India Cotton Mills at Parel, belong to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., of Church Gate Street, Fort, terminated yesterday morning. From an early hour yesterday, Mr. Heeramaneck together with Mr. Kaufe, the Superintendent of the Parel Police Section, and the Agent and Manager of the three mills in question, were in attendance at the mills, and explained to the men the exact nature of the reduction the owners proposed making from the 1st inst. in their wages, which would not exceed at the most five per cent. on their earnings. It was explained to them that this reduction would be of a temporary nature until the return of brisker times, and the operatives eventually submitted and agreed to resume work. The employes of the Britania Mill were the first to set the example, they returned to their work at 9 o'clock, and the Star of India Mill men at 10-45 a. m. The Queen Mill operatives have not actually resumed work, but promised to do so at 6 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Heeramaneck gives much credit to Mr. Superintendent Kaufe for this quiet termination to the strike. There being no fear of any further trouble the police were withdrawn from their posts of guarding the approaches to the three mills.

## THE RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Grennan charged Kanjee Bhimjee and Doosabhoy Eduljee with keeping a common-gambling house, in contravention of Section 4 of Act IV. of 1887 as amended by Act I of 1890. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne defended the accused. It will be remembered that on the last occasion, Mr. Cooper had desired Mr. Little to produce evidence to prove that the clock was used in wagering. Mr. Little accordingly called Nathoo Jeewan, a clerk in the employ of Veerjee Trikam, a pehdiwalla, and he produced a book in which there were several entries of time. Witness pointed out several entries from the book, made under the date 28th of June, and these entries showed the names of the bettors, the amount staked, and the time at which the bet was made. The time was marked in the book as it was shown by the large clock in the shed. That book also showed that there was no rain between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. on the 23rd of June last. Witness showed another entry under date 22nd of July, and it showed that the rain fell at 5-30 p.m. The words written in the book were *mori sai*, that is the bet is completed, or the rain fell. The time was taken from the clock in the shed. The time was taken from that certain clock, because both the bettors ageed to bet according to the time of the same clock. All the bettors bet by the same clock, and it was, therefore, necessary to look to the same clock for the time. It was a striking clock and he could hear the stroke at his pehdi. As the time for the determination of the bets approached, everybody looked up to the clock. When he did not hear the clock striking he sent somebody else to see what was the time by that clock.

Mr. Roughton asked his Worship to allow him to stand over the cross-examination of the witness until the entries put in by Mr. Little were officially translated by Mr. Baba Luxman, Chief Interpreter of the Court. The cross-examination of the witness was, therefore, reserved. Nagindas Hatsing was then called as next witness. He told his Worship that he had been thrice called to give evidence in this case, and he was now in the Civil Jail, and he believed that he had been called here for the purpose of disgracing him before the the public. The Magistrate informed him that he was not brought there with that view.

Mr. Little told his Worship that on similar presumption other witnesses hesitated to give their evidence, and this had greatly obstructed the prosecution.

Witness pointed out several entries, and Mr. Little proposed to put in the book containing the entries, but Mr. Roughton objected to its being put in, stating that they were inadmissible in evidence under Section 34 of the Evidence Act, as the entries were not in the witness's own handwriting. The Magistrate overruled the objection, but took a note of it, remarking that the book had been already put in at the last hearing of the case.

Witness said that there was an entry to the effect that there was no rain on the 6th of July last. When there was no rain there was no necessity of looking to the clock. The entry was made after 6 o'clock. There was an entry, under date the 7th of July, that there was rain on that day at half-past one, which he himself made according to the clock in the compound. Mr. Roughton reserved the cross-examination of the witness. The case stands adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

## MR. BENGALEE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter that appears over the signature of Mr. Sorabji S. Bengalee he writes: "Allow me to point out that the purchasing power of India's coined wealth has not decreased by the fall already effected is the value of silver compared to gold, so far as the prices of food, clothing, and other necessaries of life for its people are concerned. The rupee has declined only as regards its power to purchase gold." No one would venture to put Mr. Sorabji under the category of one of those irresponsible talkers who make an assertion without its verification by facts being within their reach. But has he such verification, and is what he states true? No one could accuse the *Economist* with being too friendly to the "Indian Monetary Association." In its number of 3rd September under the heading, "The purchasing power of the rupee" it gives the average price of food-grains at twenty-three selected stations in different provinces of the country; as well as the average monthly wage of common mason, carpenter, blacksmith, and able-bodied agricultural labourer for a series of years. The movement of prices of food-grains and wages during the ten years, 1831 to 1891 was as follows:—

Average price per ton of specified food-grains.

| | 1891 Rs. | 1881-85 Rs. | Percentage of Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 62 | 45·8 | 35·4 |
| Wheat | 61·3 | 43·6 | 40·6 |
| Barley | 40 | 28·7 | 39·8 |
| Juwar | 43·3 | 29·5 | 47·7 |
| Bajra | 48·6 | 34·5 | 40·8 |
| Grain | 44·6 | 31·2 | 42·9 |

Average increase 42·86 per cent.

Average monthly wage of common mason, carpenter, and blacksmith.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 16 | 9 | 3 |
| 1881-85 | 14 | 12 | 5 |

Percentage of increase 12·2.

Average monthly wage of able-bodied agricultural labourer.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 1881-85 | 5 | 12 | 5 |

Percentage of increase 9·8.

Thus then it appears that during the last ten years the average price of food-grains in India increased by 42·8 per cent., while that of labour increased by only 11 per cent. Or in other words, *ceteris paribus*, the receivers of wages in other countries during the last ten years in shillings, francs, marks, dollars, &c., are better off to the extent of the appreciation of their coin, and consequently the fall of the prices of everything as measured in that coin; while the receivers of wages of all classes in India are worse off on balance by 32·8 per cent. No doubt the farmer or the agriculturist of India has benefited, but that at the expense of the rest of the community. But for how long will he even benefit? Only until the time the next settlement falls due—for he is not the proprietor—he is only a tenant on lease to Government.—Yours, &c., S. B. B.

## CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Joosab Abba, tailor, whose place of business is opposite Watson's Hotel, laid information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging one George Gray with cheating under the following circumstances:—Gray called at the complainant's shop, and gave an order for a flannel suit, to cost Rs. 24, and gave the shopkeeper a cheque for Rs. 100 in exchange, drawn on a native banking firm up-country, and asked the shopkeeper to give him the difference between the cost of the suit and the cheque in cash, which the shopkeeper did. On the following day, George Gray again called at the shop and again presented a cheque for Rs. 100 drawn on the same banking establishment in exchange for goods, and procured the change in cash. On certain information reaching the shopkeeper he made enquiries of the bankers on whom the cheques were drawn, and was informed that Gray had no account with them. Gray was arrested last night at the Great Western Hotel, and will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.

## DEATH OF LORD TENNYSON.

LORD TENNYSON, D.C.L., F.R.S., Poet Laureate, whose death is announced to-day, was the third son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerley, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was one of a very large family. His grandfather, Mr. George Tennyson, of Usselby Hall and Bayons Manor, outlived his eldest son the Rector of Somerley. At his death the large property he possessed—which was inherited from the Claytons, and increased by his marriage with a Miss Turner of Caistor—passed to his second son Charles Tennyson, who in obedience to his father's will, assumed the name of D'Eyncourt from which family the Tennysons are descended. They trace their pedigree back to Saxon times, long before the Conqueror landed. Alfred Tennyson was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1829 he gained the Chancellor's Medal by a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." While at Cambridge he published a volume of poems in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and this contained among other pieces "Claribel," the "Ballad of Oriana," "Lilian," and the "Mermon." Beyond this and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a matter of course, upon the death of Wordsworth, in 1850, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. This was also the year of his marriage to Emily, daughter of Henry Sellwood, Esq., of Berkshire, and niece of Sir John Franklin, by whom he has had two sons, Hallam and Lionel. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral, and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850, being a series of elegies—a tribute of affection to the memory of Arthur Hallam, a son of the eminent historian, and the chosen friend of the poet in his earlier days at Cambridge; "Maud, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864; "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," published Dec. 15, 1869; "The Widow, or the Songs of the Wrens," in 1870; and "Gareth and Lynette," in 1872. In 1879 Mr. Tennyson republished "The Lover's Tale," a poem which was originally printed in 1833, but soon withdrawn from circulation. In the re-issue it is accompanied by a reprint of the sequel, a work of the author's mature life, "The Golden Supper." After this followed "Ballads, and other Poems." Among his dramatic compositions are: "Queen Mary," 1875; "Harold," 1876; "The Cup," a play which was represented at the Lyceum Theatre, Jan. 3, 1881, Mr. Irving taking the principal character (as also was "Queen Mary"); "The Falcon," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; and "The Promise of May," a drama in three acts, brought out at the Globe Theatre, Nov. 11, 1882. "A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson," published in 1869, is a remarkable proof of the Laureate's great popularity. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of D.C.L., and the Fellows of his own College, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an Honorary Fellow of the College. In Dec., 1883, Mr. Tennyson accepted a peerage as Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, Sussex, and of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Since then he published "Becket," "Tiresias and other Poems," and, at the end of 1886, "Locksley Hall—Sixty Years After;" and in his 81st year he produced another volume, "Demeter, and other Poems," which has been very popular with both the English and the American public.

Mr. Gladstone reviewed "Locksley Hall" in the *Nineteenth Century*, and thus spoke of the Laureate:—

The nation will observe with warm satisfaction that although the new *Locksley Hall* is, as told by the Calendar, a work of Lord Tennyson's old age, yet in his poetic 'eye not dim, nor his natural force abated.' The date of *Waverley* was fixed by its alternative title *'Tis Sixty Years Since*; but the illustrious author told of years not all included within his own span of life; and his decease saddened the world of letters and of man soon after his sixth decade was complete. It was in 1842 that the genius of Lord Tennyson blazed in full orb upon the world. But he had long before worn the livery of the Muse, and braved the ordeal of the press, so that it is hardly an exaggeration to treat of the whole period of three score years as already included within a literary life. And now that he gives us another *Locksley Hall* 'after sixty years,' the very last criticism that will be hazarded, or if hazarded will be accepted, on his work, will be that it betrays a want of tone and fibre. For my own part I have been not less impressed with the form, than with the substance. Limbs will grow stiff with age, but minds not always; we find here all undiminished that suppleness of the poet which enables him to conform without loss of freedom to the stringent laws of measured verse. Lord Tennyson retains his conspicuous mastery over the trochaic metre, and even the least favourable among the instantaneous, or 'pistol-graph,' criticisms demanded by the necessities of the daily press, stingily admits that the poem 'here and there exhibits the inimitable touch.' Another article, produced under the same rigorous conditions, but of singular talent, states rather dogmatically that any criticism which accepts Lord Tennyson as a thinker is now out of date. I venture to demur to this proposition; and to contend that the author of *In Memoriam* (for example) shows a capacity which entitles him to a high place among the thinkers of the day; of thinkers, too, on those subjects, which have the first and highest claim to the august name of philosophy. It does not follow that we are to regard all the productions of Lord Tennyson as equally the fruit of the 'thinker' that is in him. A great poet is commonly of a richly diversified nature; and as the strong man of the gospel is ejected by a stronger man, so the strong faculty of the poet may rock or swerve under the encroaching pressure of a faculty which is even, if only for the time, stronger still. The passionate or emotional part of nature comes into rivalry with the reflective organ, and it is our own fault if because in a given work the one predominates, we deny the existence of the other; or again if we assume that the balance of powers can never shift and that all faculties are equally represented at all times, so as to exalt the individual human mind, subject to all the incidents of life, up to the level of a perfect intelligence.

The Tennysons were a family in which Liberalism was traditional, for one of their ancestors was a Whig squire who raised a troop of armed men on the side of William III. in the great crisis of 1688. The verses of the Alfred Tennyson's first volume of poems, which bears the date of 1830, are indeed melodious; but they are but "short, swallow flights of song," which, except in the well-known lyric of "Mariana," fail to show what power lay in the new singer.—Mariana who

> Only said, 'My Life is dreary
> He cometh not' she said.
> She said, 'I am a-weary, a-weary
> I would that I were dead!'

Two years later another thin volume appeared, in which were included "Lady Clara Vere de Vere,"

> Howe'er it be, it seems to me
> 'Tis only noble to be good.
> Kind hearts are more than coronets
> And simple faith than Norman-blood.

just such a lyric as might have been expected from an ardent youth when the country was convulsed with the struggle for the first Reform Bill, and "The Palace of Art," which struck a note of moral earnestness at a time when the hearts of all good men were beating high with expectation.

Then for ten years there was a pause. That pause was broken in 1842 by the issue of "English Idylls and Other Poems," containing beside the splendid fragment, entitled "Morte d'Arthur," "The Golden Year," "The Two Voices," and "Locksley Hall." The old, old controversy of Optimism and Pessimism was fought out in the simple, melodious triplets of "The Two Voices"; while the young Liberalism of the Victorian age was filled with delight at the broad democratic teaching of "Locksley Hall." Its healthy scorn of mere rank and wealth, and its glowing dreams of the future of humanity, went straight to the heart of the youth of the nation, and established Tennyson's fame as a poet of the people.

In 1850 "In Memoriam" was issued, at first anonymously. It was then that the power of the great singer was first fully revealed.

> Dost thou look back on what hath been,
> As some divinely gifted man,
> Whose life in low estate began
> And on a simple village green;
>
> Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
> And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
> And breasts the blows of circumstance,
> And grapples with his evil star;
>
> Who makes by force his merit known
> And lives to clutch the golden keys;
> To mould a mighty state's decrees,
> And shape the whisper of the throne;
>
> And moving up from high to higher,
> Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope
> The pillar of a people's hope,
> The centre of a world's desire:
>
> Yet feels, as in a pensive dream,
> When all his active powers are still,
> A distant dearness in the hill,
> A secret sweetness in the stream,
>
> The limit of his narrower fate,
> While yet beside its vocal springs
> He played at counsellors and kings
> With one that was his earliest mate;
>
> Who ploughs with pain his native lea
> And reaps the labour of his hands,
> Or in the furrow musing stands,
> "Does my old friend remember me?"

"In Memoriam," of which the above is but a fragment, is probably destined to live when many of his more popular poems are forgotten, not so much on account of its poetic excellence as because the poet had chosen to discuss the great problems of life and death, and had embodied in his verses the reverent freethought of his age. One of the truest tests of the popularity of a poet is the assimilation of his words into the current phraseology of the day. Men often quote Shakespeare, and think they are quoting from the Bible; men not unfrequently quote Milton, and Pope, and think they are quoting Shakespear. "In Memoriam," judged by this standard, has already become an English classic. Educated Englishmen already use its phrases freely, often without any distinct recollection of the source from whence they are derived. It is essentially a Christian poem; but it is absolutely free from the Churchianity of Anglicanism on the one hand, or from the Calvinism of the sects on the other. Its faith is firm and strong, but it is a faith in the eternal goodness, which recoils in loathing from the sacerdatol idea of the eternity of evil. The prevalent revolt, even of the most rigid orthodoxy, against a

Promise of May," "Despair," "Supposed Confessions," "The Ring," "Vivian," and others. Mr. Van Dyke says that "Aylmer's Field" "is a mosaic of Bible language, most curiously wrought and fused into one living whole.' Mr. Lester has noted thirty passages in "Aylmer's Field": five from Genesis, one from Exodus, one from Leviticus, three from Judges, one from Kings, one from the Psalms, two from Isaiah, nine from Matthew, and others from Luke, Acts, Romans, Peter, &c.

In "In Memoriam" we have passages from Exodus, Deuteronomy, Judges, Samuel, Kings, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Matthew, Luke, John, Acts, Hebrews, Peter, Revelation, &c.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR R. H. DANIELL, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN E. H. HEMMING, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Aden Division, for special duty.

CAPTAIN R. TREMAINE, Royal Artillery, proceeds home to join the 13th Field Battery on exchange.

CAPTAIN W. V. ECCLES, Rifle Brigade, has been granted 41 days' leave to Naini Tal, on private affairs.

CAPT. A. E. S. SEARLE, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

CAPT. H. J. W. BROWNRIGG, R. E., Company Commander, Sappers and Miners, has been granted one year's leave.

MAJOR E. A. LAMBERT, No. 18, Southern Division, has been granted leave in extension to the 24th November, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. H. H. GOUGH, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed officiating Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* Hume, resigned.

SURGEON-CAPT. J. G. HOJEL, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has had his services placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

THE grant of a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem in India or of £200 per annum in England, has been sanctioned to first grade senior Apothecary Thomas Cabral, Sub-Medical Department on retirement.

THE undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Major W. B. Ferris, Indian Staff Corps, Major R. E. D. Reilly, Indian Staff Corps, Capt. G. R. C. Westropp, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieut. R. C. Bell, Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MCNAIR, Commandant, 7th Bombay Cavalry, will complete 7 years' service in command of the regiment on the 23rd instant. Colonel McNair is at present on leave out of India. The date of his first commission is, 27th August, 1861.

MAJOR E. A. SMITH and Lieutenant A. P. H. Desborough, Royal Artillery, have been granted 12 months' leave to England, on medical certificate, and Captain H. A. Breadon, Royal Artillery, 9 months, on private affairs.

MAJOR C. E. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow, has been transferred as a temporary measure to Poona, where he has been nominated Chief Staff Officer of the District, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, on special duty, with the Committee on Harbour Defences.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTER-MASTER E. HEYMER, 16th Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service. Lieutenants G. S. Cartwright and A. H. D. Raich, Royal Engineers, are attached to Nos. 6 and 4 Companies Bengal Sappers and Miners, respectively, to complete the war strength.

THE following is the result of a rifle match, between the Poona Volunteers and the 1st Bat. Worcester Regiment, at Poona, eight men on a side, 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The match was fired in rain and wind, and was closely contested, the Poona Volunteers only winning the match with the last two shots, by 7 points:—

| POONA VOLUNTEERS. | Points. |
|---|---|
| Clr-Sergt Mawhood | 85 |
| Sergt Clabby | 82 |
| Sergt Callaghan | 68 |
| Corpl Hudson | 81 |
| Lce-Corpl Carvalho | 90 |
| Lce-Corpl Barwick | 61 |
| Pte De Souza | 80 |
| Pte J Barwick | 65 |
| Total | 612 |
| Average | 76·50 |
| WORCESTER REGIMENT. | |
| Lieut Young | 73 |
| Clr-Sergt Whitty | 82 |
| Clr-Sergt Mann | 87 |
| Clr-Sergt Homan | 63 |
| Sergt Rennolds | 76 |
| Sergt Bennett | 76 |
| Lce-Corpl Lambert | 78 |
| Bugler Miles | 70 |
| Total | 605 |
| Average | 75·62 |

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—5th Lancers.—Captain W. H. Goodair, to be acting Paymaster. 2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant H. H. F. Turner to be permanent Squadron Officer; and Lieutenant-A. G. Pritchard from 24th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. C. Plowden from 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 29th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant F. F. Solly Flood from 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 2-4th Gurghas.—Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart to be Commandant.

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE annual sports of the above institution were brought to a fitting termination on Wednesday evening by a dinner to the boarders. The roofed-in portion of the playground or verandah was converted for the occasion into a dining-room. Along the centre of the ceiling and flanking both sides of the dining-hall flags and bannerets (kindly lent for the occasion by the P. and O. Company) were tastefully suspended, conspicuous amongst which were two large Union Jacks, gracefully draped, one on either side of the main entrance. These, with a profusion of palms and variegated Chinese lanters, set off to advantage the long rows of tables around which were assembled the boarders, numbering 230. What must have been more gratifying still to the good Fathers than all the pretty decorations was the happy and healthful appearance of the boys themselves. It was truly a holiday for them, and they enjoyed the unrestrained liberty of merry laughter and frolic immensely. The decorations were the handiwork of the four brothers Hoogwerf, and the success of their labours in that direction was duly acknowledged by the boys themselves at the termination of the dinner. After giving three hearty cheers for their much respected principal and the indefatigable Brother Haggan, who spared no pains to make the occasion a genuine holiday for the boys, they dispersed, to reassemble shortly afterwards in the school-room upstairs, to witness a dramatic entertainment by the college christy minstrels, who have lately had conferred upon them the euphonious title of the "Full of Funnigesticulators." And if peals of laughter and rounds of applause by the youthful audience are any criterion of the juvenile amateurs' attempts at catering for their enjoyment, the performance from start to finish must be pronounced an unqualified success. Where all acquitted themselves so creditably it would be invidious to single out for special commendation any individual member of the minstrel troupe; but it may be mentioned that Master S. Clements (bones) both for his song in the first part of the entertainment ("Sister Mary walked like that") as also for his clever representation of "Ebenezer Zepiah," a coloured member of Congress, in "Ebenezer's Visit to New York," and as "Kimbo," old Flyaway's servant, in the concluding farce, "Caught in his own trap," deserves hearty praise. The curtain rang down at about ten o'clock, and the boys dispersed after singing the National Anthem. We had almost forgotten to mention the selection on the violin by Mr. A. J. D'Souza. This consisted of a variation of the performer's own composition from the "Carnival de Venice," which was played with much skill, and was received with applause.

A YEAR ago, when a gunpowder explosion broke all the painted windows in the German pilgrims' house of the Campo Santo, in Rome, the Emperor Francis Joseph ordered from the Imperial glass painting establishment at Innsbruck, two large windows for this church. These are now finished, and are to be seen in the Austrian museum on the Ring. One of them represents the descent from the cross, and the others Christ's meeting with his mother after the Resurrection. The pictures are in bright colours, with a border in pure Renaissance style, which, together with the Emperor's initials, arms, and the memorial inscription, are more subdued in tone. The inscription states in Latin, "The windows of this church, destroyed by a sad mischance, have been restored to more than their original splendour by the Emperor Francis Joseph I. The windows are executed in the character of the Italian glass paintings of the 5th century.

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of MUNRO COD-LACTONE Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bast, Bombay.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD TENNYSON, poet laureate, died yesterday morning.

THE Maharaja Scindia will pay a visit to Calcutta in January.

THE Mysore Gold Mining Company has declared an interim dividend, tax free, of 3s. per share, payable on the 11th instant.

A MESSAGE received on Monday at Darband by heliograph from Towara says, a reconnaissance party, which went out that day, two miles from Baio, found no signs of an enemy or hostile gathering. Parties are searching where water can be found.

ALL the machinery required for the manufacture of cartridges for the Lee-Metford rifle has now been erected at the Dum Dum and Kirkee Small Arm Factories. It is intended to indent on England for cordite for these cartridges, though, if necessary, the new black pellet powder can be made in India.

IN a resolution on the report of the Bengal Salt Department it is admitted that the question of controlling the illicit manufacture of salt in saliferous tracts is one of considerable difficulty. A distinction should be drawn between petty manufacture for domestic use and the operations of professional smugglers. The subject has been referred to the Board of Revenue for special consideration.

SIXTEEN thousand magazine rifles arrived in India last month, bringing the total number received up to 23,600. Seven thousand more are now on the sea. Over eleven million rounds of ammunition have already been received. The rearmament of the British Infantry in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Districts will therefore be carried out without difficulty. The rifles received at Karrchi have been ordered to be sent to the Rawalpindi arsenal at once with a view to their early issue.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief in India that some officers, especially those of the junior ranks, are in the habit of ill-treating their native servants and the natives of India in general, and of openly stating their opinions that such treatment is necessary and expedient, his Excellency has directed General Officers Commanding Districts to enquire and report whether instances in support of the allegation have recently come within their recognisance or that of officers commanding stations and regiments.

DR. ELLIS, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Singapore, gives a lucid explanation of the madness which is known as "amok." He says that "strong emotions bring on explosions in the sensory portions of the cerebral cortex, the result of which is an unconscious paroxysm of homicidal mania." Such an explanation as that excites surprise that the common development of the symptoms is so mild.

THE head-quarters of the Commissary-General having been transferred from Madras to Bangalore, the Commissary-General has been requested to take the necessary steps, in communication with the Quarter-Master General and local revenue authorities, for effecting the sale to the Madras Bank, at as early a date as possible, of the Beach Granary together with the site on which it stands.

ONE of the "humours" of the failure of the Oriental Bank—a failure grim enough on the whole—is the letter which Mr. Rudyard Kipling sent to the officials on hearing the news. Mr. Kipling, as already stated, was interested to a considerable extent in the bank, and he wrote strongly, as may be supposed; but he also gave vent to his feelings by several pen-and-ink drawings upon the envelope. One of these depicted a grave surmounted by a tombstone bearing this legend: "Here lie the remains of the New Oriental Banking Corporation, awaiting a glorious liquidation."

TWO very bad shooting cases have occurred at Lahore, within a few days. In the first, a clerk in the Superintending Engineer's Office, who is in the habit of taking his gun to office to shoot birds on the way, was examining his gun during office hours, when it went off and shot a native clerk dead. On Sunday afternoon a somewhat similar case occurred. Mr. Geary, an employe of Messrs. Phelps and Company, who was lodging in the same house with Mr. McGarry and his wife, was examining his rifle, which went off and the ball passed through the body of Mr. McGarry, who was sitting in front of him in the adjoining room playing with his baby. Mr. McGarry died instantly. The police have made inquiries, but in each case have accepted the theory that the affair was purely accidental.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 398 Hindus, and 37 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 461 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 359. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 12 from measles, 164 from fevers, 77 from dysentrey, 19 from diarrhœa, and 183 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 52·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 41·2 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Ooregum Gold Mining Company announces an interim dividend, tax free, of 4s. 6*d*. on the Preference and 2s. 6*d*. on the Ordinary shares, payable on the 12th instant. The extra sum of 2s. per share payable on the Preference shares represents, it is stated, the full amount of preferential dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The amount per share of the next dividend,—probably 4s.—payable also out of the profits of the current year, will be equal on both Preference and Ordinary shares.

SANCTION has been accorded to the free supply of ammunition for the rifle meetings of this year on the same scale as heretofore, viz., 2,000 rounds per British regiment and 1,200 rounds per native corps, and 500 rounds per battery of artillery. The supply, on payment of ammunition in such quantities as may be required has also been sanctioned on the usual conditions.

ACCORDING to Afghan correspondents the cholera at Kabul still prevents the Amir from returning to Kabul from Paghman, where he resides with a body-guard of cavalry and infantry. Every means has also been taken to check communication between Kabul and Paghman: and the Amir grants interviews to as few visitors as possible.

THE death is announced at Simla on Monday, after a short illness, of Colonel Buller, Commandant of the Central India Horse. Colonel Buller was at the capture of Umbeyla in 1863, and accompanied Lord Roberts on the march to Kandahar in 1880.

ON Saturday night in Calcutta a serious disturbance was created by 35 Bhooteas who were *en route* to join the Burma Police. They were quartered at Watgunge Thannah, and on the occasion of the poojah indulged in drink and became very noisy. Superintendent Millard of the Thannah remonstrated and was immediately set upon by nearly the whole gang and menaced with kookries. He telephoned for assistance, and order was with difficulty restored on the appearance of the Commissioner of Police and a posse of constables.

THE Government resolution on the report on the outbreak of cholera on the sailing vessel Crofton Hall, has just been published. The Crofton Hall, it will be remembered, put back to Calcutta in June last, having lost six of her crew of what was supposed to be cholera, and most of the remainder were seriously ill. The report, written by the Health Officer of the port and the Health Officer of the town, leaves no doubt that the attacks were not due to cholera but to the use of putrid meat, served to the men. The resolution refers to the general public attention the occurrence attracted, and considers the investigation leaves little to be desired. The main conclusion which is drawn from the report is that the masters of vessels should be very careful to inspect the meat, more especially while in port. With reference to the proposal, several times made, that ships' provisions should be officially inspected, the Lieutenant-Governor considers this would be unproductive of any real good and might do much harm.

## FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

### THE WATER PANTOMIME.

THERE is always a peculiar fascination attached to all kinds of aquatic entertainments. A highly interesting and sensational novelty will be introduced to-morrow night, at Frank Brown's Circus, which drew crowded houses on the Continent of America, when the fame of this show was at its zenith. The water pantomime, which has been one of the triumphs of the company in their wide travels, promises to be highly interesting in its novelty. After the conclusion of the earlier performances in the programme, the ring is cleared, and a large India rubber sheet is placed over the entire arena. The idea is that the entertainment commences with dawn, when two tramps come upon the scene, and repose themselves on the green sward. Ere they are long wrapped in a comfortable slumber the smithy disturbs them at the forge in his early operations. The intruders enter into conversation with the honest labourer and crave for food, which they receive provided they do their share in assisting the blacksmith in his work. They have not long been engaged before the blacksmith's daughter and mother appear, when it becomes apparent a love match will be struck up between the fair girl and one of the strange workmen, who succeeds in winning her away in spite of the parents. The guests are invited for the wedding, including the Squire and Tommy and his sweetheart, who have their pockets rifled by the tramps. Other scenes include a maypole dance and a country reel, and the guests depart to meet for an excursion on the river. The eccentricities throughout are side-splitting, and when everything is cleared after the first scene, an island decked with foliage is located in the centre of the ring, and is approached from the surrounding banks by semi-circular viaducts, beneath which boats can easily be guided. After these preparations, two huge rubber pipes, each 18 inches in diameter, fill the huge basin with water, in the short space of thirty-five seconds. A beautiful sight is afforded by the appearance of small punts and a paddle steamer under steam navigating its surface. A lovely goose skims over the water, while a frog goes hopping and jumping about. The gay excursionists soon turn up, and crossing the bridges enter the boats in pairs. The skiffs and steamers carry their passengers around the island in a most realistic fashion until the tramps come upon the scene pursued by a policeman, who is artfully decoyed to the spot, and precipitated into the water in which the pleasure seekers are angling. The fun continues till an elderly dame tumbles into the water. The boats are upset and passengers immersed, and a huge policeman is utilised as a raft upon which some of the passengers float to land. The whole pantomime is most excruciatingly funny, and deserves to be well patronised as it is a novelty never attempted before by any other showman in Bombay.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 4th October were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 3rd, 13 feet 1 inch against 13 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Barani sowings completed. Harvesting of Kharif crops commenced in some places. Rabi operations in progress. Locusts doing damage to crops in Mirpur Batoro.

Shikarpur.—Ave rage height of river during the week 8 feet 2 inches against 8 feet 10 inches during same week last year. Kharif crops in ear. Reaping of rice crops continues. Cattle in excellent condition.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops generally fair, but slightly damaged by insects in places. Harvest begun. Babi sowing in progress. Locusts causing slight damage in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts from hills in 4 dahs of Kashmor and one of Thul damaging late sown kharif crops. Reaping of early sown crops general.

Thar and Parkar.—Cultivation in desert talukas exceeds that of last year by 35,000 acres. Price of bajri falling. Locusts in five talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 1st October.)—Rain for week, maximum at Gogha 38 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 6 cents; for season, maximum Viramgam 54 inches 93 cents, minimum at Gogha 32 inches 62 cents. Cotton and other kharif crops damaged by excessive rain. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Crops improving. Cattle in good condition. Fodder supply plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 1st October).—Rain for week: maximum in Borsad 1 inch 60 cents, minimum in Kaira 9 cents, average for the district 38 cents; none in Matar; for season, maximum in Matar 39 inches 86 cents, minimum in Tasra 42 inches 70 cents, average for the district 53 inches 9 cents. Standing crops improving owing to break in rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Cutting of bajri in progress. Sowing of jowari commenced. Cotton crops injured in some places by incessant rain. Other standing crops good. Prospects of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district except Olpad, maximum 2 inches 10 cents in Chikhli, minimum 29 cents in Domas; total maximum 110 inches 28 cents in Pardi, minimum 47 inches 21 cents in Olpad. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 2 inches 12 cents; in other Talukas maximum in Niphad 1 inch 69 cents, none in Nandgaon and Malegaon; for season, at Nasik 28 inches 57 cents. Khariff crops injured in places by excessive rain. Preparation of land for rabi crops in progress, but retarded by rain in Malegaon and parts of Chandor and Nasik. Rabi sowing begun in Baglan. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·59 inch on 1st; total to date 93·15, being 24·55 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th, 30th, and 4th, nil on 29th and 3rd, 2° cool on 1st and 2nd. Vapour in air normal, except on 4th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from south-east on 1st, from south-south-east on 2nd, wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 66 cents; in talukas, maximum at Bhewndi 2 inches 57 cents, minimum at Bassein 11 cents; for season, at Thana 89 inches 4 cents. Early crops ripening. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 3 inches 30 cents in Roha, minimum 12 cents in Karjat. Early crops in ear in Panvel, Karjat, Mangaon and Mahad. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 12 inches 72 cents in Malvan, minimum 18 cents in Ratnagiri. Reaping of early crops in progress.

Poona.—More or less rain throughout the district; at Junnar 05, Indapur 1·29, Khed 04. Ambegaon 06, Sirur 33, Purandhar 3·49, Bhimthadi 1·73, Dhond 71, Haveli 1·71, Mulshi 45, and Maval 09 inches; for season, maximum 57 inches 76 cents in Mulshi, minimum 18 inches 44 cents in Indapur. Standing kharif crops doing well. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in some places in Bhimthadi taluka. Sowing of rabi commenced in Indapur. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in 8 talukas, maximum 1 inch 15 cents in Shrigonda, minimum 6 cents in Nagar; for season, maximum 35 inches 33 cents in Nagar, minimum 19 inches 95 cents in Nevasa. Standing crops flourishing. Bajri crop improving owing to break in the rains. Sowing of jowari in progress. Land being prepared for wheat and grain in parts. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 1st October).—Rain in Sholapur 2·11, Barsi 1·28, Madha 2·35, Karmala 1·25, Pandhapur 0·46, Sangola 1·78, and Malsiras 1·91 inches; for season, maximum in Barsi 44 inches 91 cents, minimum in Karmala 22 inches 1 cent. Rain sufficient. Sowing of rabi crop seeds commenced. Kharif crops in good condition. Fodder supply and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 97 cents, total 29 inches 73 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 4 inches 56 cents in Tasgaon, minimum 48 cents in Karad. Reaping progressing. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Javli, Koregaon, Khatav and Tasgaon. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Rain in all talukas, maximum 4 inches 98 cents in Hungund, minimum 25 cents in Sindgi; total rainfall in Bijapur 25 inches 74 cents. Bajri crops being damaged at places in Badami, Bagevadi and Bagalkot and jowari in Sindgi, Hungund and Bijapur by excessive rain. Rabi sowings in progress everywhere, but retarded in parts of Begevadi, Balgakot, Badami and Bijapur. Condition of fodder and cattle good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 80 cents, total 52 inches 43 cents; good rain during week throughout district, maximum in Gokak 2 inches 63 cents, minimum in Sampgaon 18 cents. General condition of crops good. Weeding operations and cotton sowings completed. Rabi sowings commenced. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Ranebennur, varying from 2 inches 8 cents in Karajgi; total rainfall of season, maximum in Kalghatgi, 36 inches 22 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 13 inches 29 cents. Standing crops good. Paddy shooting into ears. Minor crops being reaped. Cotton sowing almost completed.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout district. Harvest continues on coast. Crops in ear above ghats. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Preparations being made for sowing of gram and wheat. Standing crops and agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weeding of cotton plants in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Rabi sowing commenced in Amreli Division.

## THE NEW POLO RULES.

IN circulating the new Polo Rules, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Polo Association, has addressed a letter to the Honorary Secretaries of the various Clubs in which he says:—

Those points revised and corrected under the provisions of letter No. 29748, dated 3rd September 1892, issued by the Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, are final and cannot be re-opened.

There are doubtless many minor details which will require revision. With the object of correcting any defects, the opinions of all polo players, members of the I. P. A. are invited, and should reach the undersigned by the 15th February 1893.

A general meeting I. P. A. will be held during the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament 1893, on a date to be notified hereafter, when it is hoped the rules will be finally fixed to the satisfaction of all.

All tournaments held prior to the 1st April 1893, will be played under these rules now circulated.

RULES FOR MEASUREMENT.

We give below the principal rules which are to govern the game:—

1.—The new rules for the measurement of ponies need not come into effect until the 1st April 1893.

2. Power may be delegated to committees to be appointed by the Indian Polo Association to select such of the existing tournament polo ponies as may be considered sufficiently safe and well-broken, these ponies being registered by the Association, and being allowed to play irrespective of the rule as to height. By "existing polo ponies" are meant only such ponies as have actually played in any recognised tournament during the season which ended on the 31st March 1892, or previously. The selection and registration of these ponies must take place before the 1st April 1893, after which date no unregistered ponies exceeding in height the prescribed standard of 13-3 hands should be allowed to play.

2 *a*.—The selection and registration of "existing polo ponies" must take place before the 1st April 1893. Owners must furnish declarations stating *date, place*, &c., of the tournament in which the pony actually played, and the team it was played in.

3.—Ponies over six years old, when once measured by the independent authority to be appointed, and in accordance with the rules to be laid down by the Indian Polo Association, may be given life certificates by the Association. Racing certificates, however, should not be accepted.

4.—No pony shall play in a tournament unless it has been measured under the Indian Polo Association rules.

5.—The Stewards of every tournament shall nominate a Committee, consisting of three members to measure all ponies which are intended to be played in a tournament. No pony which has not been passed by this Committee shall play in a tournament.

5 *a*.—Such Committee to assemble at the station where the tournament is held within one week of such tournament. The Honorary Secretaries of tournaments will advertise in a daily newspaper, published in the province in which the place is situated, the date of assembly of such Committee. Not less than seven days' notice shall be given.

6.—The inspection of ponies shall take place during the week previous to the commencement of the tournament.

7.—Ponies may be aged, or measured by the Stewards of the I. P. A. and by the persons duly authorised for that purpose by such Stewards.

7 *a*.—Ponies shall be aged and measured at such times and places only as the Stewards of the I. P. A. shall determine.

8.—Any two of the persons empowered under Rule 7 shall form a quorum for the purpose stated, and if more than two act, the decision shall be that of the majority.

9.—If after the publication of the notice referred to in Rule 5, the necessary quorum cannot be obtained owing to the inability of any person to attend or act, the Stewards of the I. P. A. may appoint a substitute for such person.

10.—No person shall take any part in ageing, or measuring his own pony or a pony in which he has an interest.

11.—The person presenting a pony to be aged or measured shall fill up and sign a form, containing such particulars as the Stewards of the I. P. A. shall from to time direct.

12.—When the age or height of a pony is determined under Rule 8, the name, colour, and distinguishing marks of such pony, and the age and height determined shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose and the entry as regards such pony shall be signed by all the persons who have taken part in the determination. If the entry is made in a register which is not kept by the Secretary of the I. P. A., the sheet containing it shall be forwarded to the said Secretary without delay, and shall be filed in the office of the I. P. A.

13.—Any person who is dissatisfied with the determination arrived at, may by a written application presented within three days apply for another determination. A note of the application shall be made in the register referred to in Rule 12, and if the pony is presented at a time and place, of which due notice shall be given, he shall be again aged, or measured, as the case may be. The particulars of the second determination shall be entered in the register abovementioned, and the determination shall be final. If the pony is not presented at the time and place fixed, the original determination shall hold good unless the Stewards of the I. P. A. direct otherwise.

14.—A pony shall not be measured if he appears to have been subjected to any improper treatment with a view to reduce his height, or if he is in an unfit state to be measured, and he shall not be aged or measured, if he is unnamed, or if all the particulars required under Rule 12 are not furnished. If a pony is rejected on the ground that he has been subjected to improper treatment, the persons before whom he is brought may order that he shall not be again presented within a period of six months.

15.—For every pony presented to be aged or measured, there shall be paid in advance a fee of Rs. 5. Such fee shall be credited to the I. P. A.

16.—Any person may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 obtain from the Secretary of the I. P. A. a certified extract of an entry in the register referred to in Rule 12.

17.—The following rules shall be observed in measuring ponies:—

(i) The pony shall stand stripped on a perfectly level platform, and the measurement shall be made at the highest point of the withers with a measuring rod of a pattern approved by the Stewards of the I. P. A.

(ii) He shall be held by a person deputed by the persons conducting the measurement, and he shall not be touched by any one else without their permission.

(iii) The head shall be so held that a line from the poll to the withers would be paralleled to the platform.

(iv) The forelegs from the point of the shoulder, and the hind legs from the back downwards, shall be as perpendicular to the platform and as parallel to each other as the conformation of the horse allows.

(v) The wither may be shaved, but the mane must not be pulled down, or the skin of the neck or wither in any way interfered with.

(vi) No allowance shall be made for shoes.

(vii) Not more than 5 minutes shall be allowed for the measurement.

18—In ageing ponies a veterinary surgeon shall, if possible, be consulted.

THE DUTIES OF UMPIRE.

It is laid down that the Steward shall nominate two Umpires and four goal referees for each match. The Umpires must be regular polo players and possess a thorough knowledge of the game. They are not to interfere in the game unless appealed to, but it is provided:—

The Umpires shall have the power of ordering off the ground any player who after having been warned, plays unfairly or rides dangerously, and it shall be his duty to do so, such player shall not be replaced.

Each Umpire shall be provided with a small flag, the raising of which by either Umpire, is a sign that the game is to stop till the decision is given.

The Umpires shall order off the ground any pony which they may consider dangerous or improperly bitted, or which the rider has not under thorough control.

In order to be able to discharge their duties properly, Umpires must be mounted on well-trained and fast ponies, so as to be able to ride near enough to the ball to give a decision at any moment, and yet not to interfere with the players.

The Umpires shall have the power of ordering play to begin after the time fixed, notwithstanding the absence of any player.

The decision of the Umpires shall be final on all questions declared by these rules to be subject to their final decision, and shall also be final on all questions arising out of the actual play of the game, except on questions arising out of Rule 36 on which questions the Umpires shall have no voice.

The decision of the "Goal Referee" standing at the goal in question, shall be final as to whether the ball has passed between the goal flags.

RIDING OFF AND HUSTLING.

It having been laid down that "no player shall cross or ride dangerously" the following rules are to be enforced:—

26.— If two players are riding to hit the ball from different directions, and a collision appears probable, the player not in possession of the ball must give way to the player in possession of the ball. The player who hit the ball last or who has come in the same direction as the ball did when last hit, is in possession of the ball.

28—"Riding off" is permitted. "Hustling" is not. The penalty for hustling shall be the same as that for dangerous riding.

The following is a general definition of "riding off":—

Rule 28 (a)—"A player shall be considered to ride off fairly, when having placed himself abreast of an adversary (after following a line of direction as nearly as possible parallel to that in which his adversary is moving) he gradually forces him from, or prevents his continuing in the direction in which he is riding. This definition to be considered together with Rule 36 on crossing."

(*b*) "In so riding off a player shall be permitted to use his arm between the shoulder and the elbow, provided the elbow be kept close to the side."

(*c*) Any other attempt to ride off shall be hustling.

(*d*) Should occasion demand, left-handed players must invariably give way to right-handed players.

29.—If any player catch the ball in any way during the game, it must be dropped on to the ground at once.

(30).—Subject to the next rule a player may crook or stop an adversary's stick, when the adversary is about to strike the ball.

31.—No player shall at any time place his own stick over, across or under the body of an adversary's pony. No player shall crook his adversary's stick unless he is on the same side of the adversary's pony as the ball, or immediately behind.

SUBSIDIARY GOALS.

The ordinary goals will be marked by flags which are to be 22 feet apart. Subsidiary goals are to be used throughout the game, and must be marked on the ground by a white line and not by flags. Rule 36, which has been referred to, relates to the scoring of a goal on which the opinion of the referees is to be final.

STATION POLO.

The rules which are to regulate polo in stations are:—

1. In every station where polo is regularly played, the players shall elect a Committee of three members to be called the "Station Polo Committee."

2. The duties of the Station Polo Committee shall be to regulate all matters in the station connected with polo, to see that the station games are played in accordance with the I. P. A. rules, and to stop at once any tendency to dangerous or foul riding.

3. With this object they will inspect and measure every pony before it is allowed to play in a practice game. Such measurements are only valid for station games. All ponies before playing in a tournament, must be remeasured. No pony will be allowed to play, except it be well broken, properly bitted, and under the maximum height.

4. They will also prevent any player from taking part in fast game, who from ignorance of the rules or from indifferent horsemanship is likely to be a source of danger on the polo field.

5. The Committee will also see that whenever posible an umpire is appointed for every practice game, in the event of no one being available for this duty, the back on each side shall be given the authority of an Umpire in matters which do not affect him personally.

Copies of the above rules may be obtained from the Honorary Serectary of the Indian Polo Association, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, Ferozepore.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

749—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation vs Frederick Yorke Smith—Little, S, N and B. (Part heard.)

747—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Gani bin Munshi Jamaludin Mahimtula vs Muljibhoy Rahim—Thakurdas and Co. Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

126-8177-92—Nanu and H Govindjee Mohunjee vs Manockchand Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

34-61—Bharjee, Doongersey vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

41-91—Little, S, N and B—Frederick Yorke Smith and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suits to be dismissed in Chambers, under Rule 74 A

119-67—Hearne, C and P—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

120-67—Dallas and Co—Joseph Harkness vs James B Chalmers

137-67—Hearne, C and P—The Bombay Trading and Banking Association vs The George III Jute and Wool S and W Co.

141-67—Thacker Jules Siegfried and others, vs Madhowjee Visram.

159-67—Acland, P and B—George Rennie V and another vs Shamjee Bhimjee and others.

211-67—Rimington—The Bank of Bombay vs Nusserwanjee Dorabjee.

234-67—Kelly and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Kyootty Hajee.

405-67—Leathes—The Union Bank of Bombay vs The Oriental Financial Association.

412-67—Macfarlane and Honsigee vs The Imperial Cotton Press Co.

413-67—Leathes—The Union Bank of Bombay vs Essa Ahmed and others.

432-67—Chappie Cooverjee Pragjee vs Vussonjee Jairam.

462-67—Kelly and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Jootha Bhogga.

457-67—Hearne, C and P—The Bombay Bonded Warehouse Co vs Premabhai Hemabhai.

491-67—Kelly and Co—Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. and others vs Khimjee Chuttoorbhooj, Chapsey and others.

526-67—Harcourt, C and P—John Sheriff and another vs Nusserwanjee Hormusjee and another.

540-67—Tyabjee—The Bhattia Financial Corporated Association vs Muljee Anundjee.

639-67—C and Hurrell—The Mercantile Credit and Financial Association vs Rhagoobhai Ramchunder.

660-67—Kelly and Co—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Rowjee Girdhur and another.

661-67—Kelly and Co—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Ruttonsey Soonderjee and another.

662-67—Kelly and Co—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Bhanjee Nundoo and another.

719-67—Hearne, C and P—The Bombay Trading and Banking Association vs Bhugwandas Gungaram.

720-67—Hearne, C and P—The Bombay Trading and Banking Association vs Mungniram Kessoo.

733-67—Kelly and Co—John Buck Spence and others vs Lalljee Hunsraj and others.

849-67—Dallas and Co—Arthur Wentworth Lyon and others vs Gazendeen Hyder.

858-67—Hearne, C and P—Peter Ewart and others vs Lalljee Hunsraj and others.

956-67—Kelly and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Rustomjee Byramjee and another.

1005-67—Kelly and Co—Alexander Henry Campbell and others vs Oomabhoy Hutthesing.

1123-67—R. Hore and Langley—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs J M. Walter.

5-68—Acland, P and B—William French Stearns and another vs Kessowdass Sewdass and others.

304-68—Manisty—Heerjee Hunsraj vs Muljee Sewjee and others.

389-68—Acland, P and B—Karsandas Madhowdas vs Hemraj Arjoon.

445-68—R. Hore and L—W Wilkins vs Robert Knight.

512-68—Manisty—Ruttonjee Goculdas vs Tricumjee Waljee and others.

575-68—Hurrell.—Ardaseer Bomonjee vs Hartwig Ludwig Christopher Leitz.

589-68—R. H and Langley—Rustomjee Pallonjee and another vs Kerbadjee Hormusjee.

604-68—Acland, P and B—Richard Latham and others vs Furbut Govindjee.

610-68—Dallas and Co—Charles James Robinson and others vs Oomersey Welljee and others.

614-68—Dallas and Co—C James Robinson and others vs Tricumjee Welljee and others.

650-68—R. H Langley—

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

An important bill has been brought into the Netherlands Parliament. It is proposed that in future the Dutch East Indies shall be made self-dependent. Their revenue, instead of being made a source of income for the mother country, is, according to this bill, to be devoted entirely to the service of the several colonies. All grants at present made to them from Holland are to be abolished, and the colonies are, in fact, to be made self-dependent. This proposal involves, of course, many important alterations in the trade of the Dutch East Indies, which is at present largely under the control of the home Government.

The Lyons silk market reports give the total of the Conditioning-house figures for last week as 134,278 kilos, as against 137,805 kilos in the preceding week, and 96,302 kilos in the corresponding week last year. The market continued steady in spite of the cholera scare, which, under ordinary circumstances, might have been expected to make holders waver, though demand slackened somewhat. The Marseilles market was quiet, stock of silk being rare and but little offered with prices remaining very firm. The tone of the Milan market has also remained good, the advance of prices progressing almost daily, and demand being greater than supply.

It appears from the returns relating to the shipping traffic of Irish ports that the yearly average tonnage of vessels in foreign trade which were entered during the ten years 1881-90 was 876,994; the highest was 1,085,757 in 1890, and the lowest 771,574 in 1886; in 1891 the tonnage entered was 899,576, or 106,881 under the tonnage for 1890, and 22,852 above the average for the ten years 1881-90. The average tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade entered in the ports of Ireland during the decade 1881-90 was 5,190,649—but little variation occurring between any of those years; the tonnage entered in 1891 was 5,496,463, being an increase of 309,245 as compared with the tonnage for 1890, and 305,814 more than the yearly average for the ten years 1881-90. The average tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade cleared during the ten years 1881-90 was 374,424, vessels leaving Irish ports in ballast for other United Kingdom ports not being cleared; the tonnage cleared in 1891 was 536,739; in 1891 it was only 232,946. The average tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade cleared during the ten years 1881-90 was 3,901,128; in 1891 it was 4,13 ,615, or 229,487 more than the average for the decade 1881-90, and 73,537 over the highest tonnage in any of these ten years.

Commenting upon the financial prospects of the United States Government, the "New York Commercial Bulletin" observes that at the close of the last official year (June 30) there was considerable anxiety at the Treasury with regard to the sufficiently of the revenue to cover the necessary expenditure. The increasing receipts during July and August have, however, removed all misgivings on this score, and the financial prospects for the current year are regarded as much more favourable than they appeared to be a few weeks ago. The receipts from Customs duties during August reached £3,640,000, or £600,000 more than those of the corresponding month in 1891. With regard to the commercial monetary supply the outlook is also reassuming. Usually the requirements of money for the movement of the crops are pretty well ascertained by the beginning of September, and this year the necessary supplies have been met with so little inconvenience that all ground for apprehension has been cleared away. The loan market was, however, reported strong on the 2nd inst., the average rate for loans "at call" being 3 per cent., first class double-named commercial bills, both for two and four months' paper, being 4 to 4½ per cent. "Good" bills for these periods commanded 4½ to 5 per cent., whist ordinary single-named paper was being taken at 5½ to 6½ per cent. The fact that the longer-dated bills were accepted at the same rate as those of 60 days shows that there were no fears of a scarcity of loanable funds.

According to recent letters from the African coast in the vicinity of the Lower Congo, there seems to be now a tendency amongst the European traders other than the Portuguese to regret that the late Lord Granville's Anglo-Portuguese treaty was not adopted in lieu of the establishment of what has become practically the Belgian Free Congo State. Serious disputes between the officers of the Free State and the natives on the Lucula, in the region north of the Lower Congo, adjoining the Portuguese territory, are said to have arisen, and the former are charged with very high-handed proceedings, the result of which has been a stoppage of trade on the river, outrages, and reprisals. The small force with which the Portuguese govern their district is contrasted with the much larger force of soldiers which the Free State finds it necessary to maintain in its Lower Congo territory, and it is stated that, while the natives gladly recognise the sovereignty of Portugal, they are not at all amicably disposed towards the Free State, and decline to have its government forced upon them. It is added that the European traders other than Belgian are all passing over from the Free State to the Portuguese territories, and it is urged that the whole of the Lower Congo should be given to Portugal. The duties now levied by the Free State are said to amount to 32 per cent. of the traders turnover, and no return, instead of the schools, hospitals, and sec[illegible] trade provided by the Portuguese, there is nothing but disturbances under a despotic military form of government. It is plainly declared that recent serious disputes resulting in much bloodshed would never have occurred under the rule of Portugal.

We take from the "Melbourne Argus" the following table, compiled from official sources, and showing, exclusive of shillings and pence—which are, however, included in the totals,—the amounts expended on all the Broken Hill mines, and the amounts returned in dividends:—

| | Wages. £ | Machinery, £ | Fuel. £ | Divd. £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broken Hill P oprietary Co ... | 1,560,676 | 471,322 | 203,160 | 3,880,000 |
| Broken Hill Property Block 14 Company | 238,951 | 66,620 | 488,778 | 225,000 |
| Central Broken Hill Co. ..... | 235,000 | 61,106 | 164,000 | 116,250 |
| British Broken Hill Proprietary Co. ..... | 176,731 | 127,306 | 172,780 | — |
| Broken Hill South Co. ..... | 104,148 | 50,807 | 78,855 | — |
| Broken Hill Block 10 Co. ..... | 94,254 | 33,577 | 62,585 | 400,000 |
| Broken Hill Junction Co. ..... | 73,835 | 21,176 | 45,724 | 10,000 |
| North Broken Hill Co. ..... | 31,150 | 22,781 | 13,304 | — |
| Round Hill S M Co. ..... | 20,523 | 3,278 | 14,916 | — |
| Victoria Cross S M Co. ..... | 15,012 | 5,462 | 6,536 | — |
| Pinnacles Amalgamated Co... | 60,894 | 38,961 | 9,057 | — |
| Broken Hill Block Co. ..... | 30,625 | — | — | — |
| New Broken Hill Extended Co | 19,392 | 15,041 | — | — |
| Imperial Broken Hill Co ..... | 13,184 | 1,813 | 754 | — |
| Rising Sun Company ..... | 12,180 | 5,581 | — | — |
| Broken Hill South Extended Co. ..... | 11,272 | 1,549 | 5,173 | — |
| White Lead Proprietary Co.... | 10,730 | 1,546 | 6,420 | — |
| Broken Hill South Block 5 Co. | 10,126 | 2,896 | — | — |
| Globe Silver Lead Co. ..... | 9,883 | 3,238 | 655 | — |
| Broken Hill Junction North Co. | 8,284 | 5,963 489 | — | — |
| Eaglehawk Co. ..... | | 1,365 | 250 | — |
| Southern Cross Co. ..... | | 527 | — | — |
| Balmoral Co ..... | 600 | 50 | — | — |
| Lady Bevy Extended Co. ..... | 700 | 50 | — | — |
| North Pinnacles Co. ..... | 550 | — | — | — |
| Silver King Mining Co. ..... | 7,000 | 227 | — | 127 |
| Silver Crescent Proprietary Co | 6,654 | 1,263 | 300 | — |
| Broken Hill S Extended No. 1. | 6,329 | 801 | — | — |
| Rising Sun Extended Co. ..... | 6,285 | 3,249 | — | — |
| Pinnacle Group S M Co. ..... | 5,900 | 1,933 | 4,600 | 8,073 |
| Rising Sun North S M Co. .... | 5,188 | 3,596 | 4,632 | — |
| Maybill S M Co. ..... | 4,950 | 540 | — | 8,000 |
| War Dance S M Co. ..... | 4,000 | 200 | — | 251 |
| Lady Bevy's M Co. ..... | 4,000 | 750 | — | — |
| [illegible] Cosgrove Co. ..... | 3,731 | 160 | — | — |
| [illegible]rove's Broken Hill Co.... | 2,961 | 3,723 | — | — |
| [illegible]en Hill Underlay Co. .... | 2,778 | 222 | — | — |
| B[illegible] Hill Co. ..... | 2,550 | 101 | 483 | — |
| New Cosgrove's Co. ..... | 1,628 | 251 | — | — |
| Rockwell Amalgamated Co .. | 1,800 | 113 | — | 103 |
| Broken Hill Flat Co. ..... | 1,320 | — | — | — |
| Kaiser Co. ..... | 1,100 | 150 | — | 1,665 |
| Pinnacles Junction Co. ..... | 741 | — | — | — |
| Big Hill South Co. ..... | 730 | — | — | — |
| Totals... | 2,821,049 | 955,889 | 2,278,728 | 4,710,370 |

It thus appears that only 11 out of 44 companies have paid any dividends. One mine has paid splendidly, but if the losses of the others are taken into account the net result would apparently appear much less brilliant; and it is suggested that if the money could be traced it would be found that a large portion of the profit of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company is expended in the unprofitable ventures. Meanwhile a cry for the "nationalisation" of the mines has been r[illegible]

The tin[illegible] lapsed into a state of stagnation, b[illegible]etty steady. The deliveries last mon[illegible] more satisfactory than was expected, an[illegible]ting to 1,100 tons, compared with 1,063 tons in July. This does not suggest that the tinplate trade in Wales is quite so bad as some of the makers report. On the Continent consumption is also favourable; the deliveries from Dy[illegible] warehouse of Benca and Billiton amounted to [illegible] in August, compared with 611 tons in July. Pe[illegible]rchants are still buying steadily both here and [illegible] the East. During last month 1,350 tons were shipped from the Straits direct to the United [illegible] while 735 tons were exported from Lond[illegible] the Continent, to the same destination market, [illegible] year America has so far imported 6,675 tons direct from the Straits, and 6,609 tons from Lond[illegible] the Continent, or a total of 13,284 tons of Straits tin. During the first eight months of 1891 the total was 10,804 tons, of which 2,254 tons were obtained in London and the Continent, and 7,550 tons from the Straits direct. The American buyers have, apparently, been purchasing more freely in our markets than they did last year, and the opinion prevails in New York that their future requirements can be obtained here without exciting the market. As regards future supplies, advices from Singapore state that there is not much in waiting for shipment in the eastern ports, but the September shipments are not expected to come up to the August exports, which amounted to 3,425 tons to all parts. This, after all, was not an excessive total, as the aggregate for August, 1891, reached 3,550 tons.


## NOTICES.

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Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

Gold Capsule.
Blue "
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" *is put in square white bottles, labelled and capped, but in all the experience of their by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, and are able to accomplish anything to Firm, extending over the present century, they have never [illegible] in these special brands of "BOS" fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented to the [illegible] handle our Whiskies.

Correspondence invited from Firms who desire [illegible]

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They
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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense [illegible] armanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
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"HAY'S HOP ALE.—Aside from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Aerated Hop Ale must Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants [illegible]."
"Has the Hop Taste [illegible]"—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Manufacturers of every description of

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND.

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pure Essence of Santal obtained by a process from the best Mysore wood.

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**SANTAL-MIDY** is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes**, should take

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Night-sweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

*NO TASTE OR SMELL*

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**MORRHUOL** restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

*From The Hospital Reports* (translated).

**MORRHUOL** represents the absorption of part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest easily, and sleep soundly.

« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet* March, 12th, 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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BAD HEADACHE, STOMACH DISORDER, CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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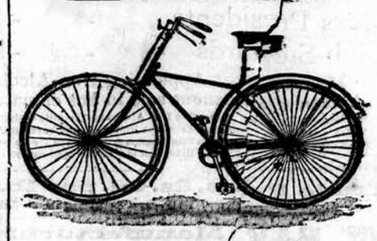

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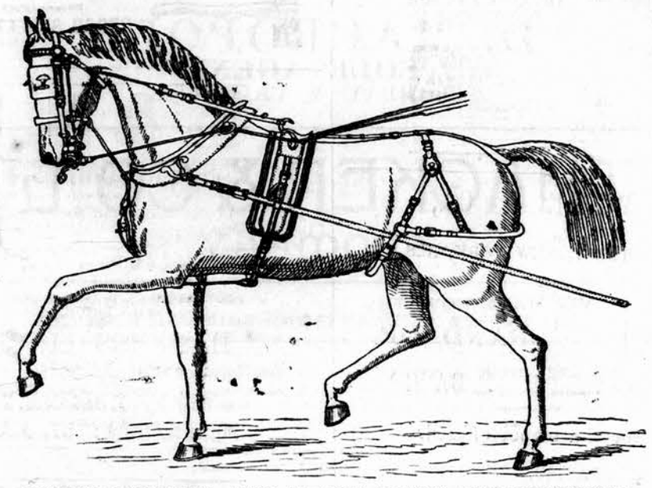

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To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

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